

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 5 77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, IL 60604-3560

PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT AND DIRECT ALL RESPONSES TO:

churchill.kimberly@epa.gov

August 10, 2022

Via Electronic Mail

Gerald Krisa, gkrisa@rlcarriers.com R+L Carriers, Inc. Wilmington Service Center (WIL Terminal) 600 Gillam Road Wilmington, Ohio 45177

Subject: March 30-31, 2022 SPCC Inspection Report for R+L Carriers, Inc. Wilmington Service Center (WIL Terminal); Facility ID: R5-OH-00474

Dear Mr. Krisa:

Please find attached to this letter the final inspection report for the inspection conducted by Heather McNerney, Kim Churchill, and Steve Renninger, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on March 30 and 31, 2022 at your facility, R+L Carriers, Inc. Wilmington Service Center (WIL Terminal) in Wilmington, Ohio. The purpose of the inspection was to gather information about your facility's development and implementation of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan as required under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Act), and the Oil Pollution Prevention regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 112.

The report is EPA's documentation of the status of your SPCC Plan, dated August 2017, and the status of your facility inspected on March 30 and 31, 2022. Please note that this report does not include any information that you claimed as Confidential Business Information.

Please provide a written response within 45 days of your receipt of this letter detailing how the facility has addressed the inadequately addressed requirements identified in the inspection report. If inadequately addressed requirements cannot be resolved in the requested timeframe, please provide a proposed timeline and schedule of implementation including the date in which the facility believes all inadequately addressed requirements will be resolved. If the facility believes at the time of the inspection, they had adequately addressed a requirement that is marked as inadequate, or that a rule requirement noted as inadequately addressed is not applicable to the facility, provide additional information for EPA to consider in your response. Please send your response via email to Kim Churchill, Region 5 SPCC Coordinator, at churchill.kimberly@epa.gov. Include in the subject line:

SPCC Inspection Correspondence for R+L Carriers, Inc. Wilmington Service Center (WIL Terminal); Facility ID: R5-OH-00474

EPA's website (www.epa.gov/oilspill) contains guidance and reference material to assist owners and operators of facilities that may be subject to the requirements of the SPCC rule. These guidance and reference materials may help facility owners and operators better understand SPCC requirements and

EPA's positions on the implementation of the SPCC rule. The website also includes information on webinars and training related to the SPCC rule. SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, referenced in the comments throughout the inspection report, can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/documents/spcc_guidance_fulltext_2014.pdf.

If you have questions related to this letter please contact Kim Churchill, Region 5 SPCC Coordinator, at 734-214-4898, or at churchill.kimberly@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

8/10/2022

X Matthew J Mankowski

Matthew Mankowski, Section Supervisor
Emergency Response Section 2
Signed by: MATTHEW MANKOWSKI
Superfund & Emergency Management Division
U.S Environmental Protection Agency Region 5

Enclosures: Inspection Report with Photo Log

cc: K. Churchill,

H. McNerney

S. Renninger

M. Chrzaszcz

M. Hans

S. Meenan

Z. Fiala



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

ONSHORE FACILITIES (EXCLUDING OIL DRILLING, PRODUCTION AND WORKOVER)

Overview of the Checklist

This checklist is designed to assist EPA inspectors in conducting a thorough and nationally consistent inspection of a facility's compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule at 40 CFR part 112. It is a required tool to help federal inspectors (or their contractors) record observations for the site inspection and review of the SPCC Plan. While the checklist is meant to be comprehensive, the inspector should always refer to the SPCC rule in its entirety, the SPCC Regional Inspector Guidance Document, and other relevant guidance for evaluating compliance. This checklist must be completed in order for an inspection to count toward an agency measure (i.e., OEM inspection measures or GPRA). The completed checklist and supporting documentation (i.e. photo logs or additional notes) serve as the inspection report.

This checklist addresses requirements for onshore facilities including Tier II Qualified Facilities (excluding facilities involved in oil drilling, production and workover activities) that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in §112.3(g)(2).

Separate standalone checklists address requirements for:

Onshore oil drilling, production, and workover facilities including Tier II Qualified Facilities as defined in §112.3(g)(2);

Offshore drilling, production and workover facilities; and

Tier I Qualified Facilities (for facilities that meet the eligibility criteria defined in §112.3(g)(1))

Qualified facilities must meet the rule requirements in §112.6 and other applicable sections specified in §112.6, except for deviations that provide environmental equivalence and secondary containment impracticability determinations as allowed under §112.6.

The checklist is organized according to the SPCC rule. Each item in the checklist identifies the relevant section and paragraph in 40 CFR part 112 where that requirement is stated.

- Sections 112.1 through 112.5 specify the applicability of the rule and requirements for the preparation, implementation, and amendment of SPCC Plans. For these sections, the checklist includes data fields to be completed, as well as several questions with "yes," "no" or "NA" answers.
- Section 112.6 includes requirements for qualified facilities. These provisions are addressed in Attachment D.
- Section 112.7 includes general requirements that apply to all facilities (unless otherwise excluded).
- Sections 112.8 and 112.12 specify requirements for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).

The inspector needs to evaluate whether the requirement is addressed adequately or inadequately in the SPCC Plan and whether it is implemented adequately in the field (either by field observation or record review). For the SPCC Plan and implementation in the field, if a requirement is addressed adequately, mark the "Yes" box in the appropriate column. If a requirement is not addressed adequately, mark the "No" box. If a requirement does not apply to the particular facility or the question asked is not appropriate for the facility, mark as "NA". Discrepancies or descriptions of inspector interpretation of "No" vs. "NA" may be documented in the comments box subsequent to each section. If a provision of the rule applies only to the SPCC Plan, the "Field" column is shaded.

Space is provided throughout the checklist to record comments. Additional space is available as Attachment E at the end of the checklist. Comments should remain factual and support the evaluation of compliance.

Attachments

- Attachment A is for recording information about containers and other locations at the facility that require secondary containment.
- Attachment B is a checklist for documentation of the tests and inspections the facility operator is required to keep with the SPCC Plan.
- Attachment C is a checklist for oil spill contingency plans following 40 CFR 109. Unless a facility has submitted a Facility Response Plan (FRP) under 40 CFR 112.20, a contingency plan following 40 CFR 109 is required if a facility determines that secondary containment is impracticable as provided in 40 CFR 112.7(d). The same requirement for an oil spill contingency plan applies to the owner or operator of a facility with qualified oil-filled operational equipment that chooses to implement alternative requirements instead of general secondary containment requirements as provided in 40 CFR 112.7(k).
- Attachment D is a checklist for Tier II Qualified Facilities.
- · Attachment E is for recording additional comments or notes.
- Attachment F is for recording information about photos.

FACILITY INFORMATION						
FACILITY NAME: R + L Carriers, Inc. W	/ilmington	Service Cente	er (WIL Term	inal)		
LATITUDE: 39.519	ONGITUDE	: -83.839		GPS DATUM	Google Earth	
Section/Township/Range: Union Towns	hip	FRS#/OIL DA	TABASE ID:	R5-OH-0047	4 ICIS#:	
ADDRESS: 600 Gillam Road						
CITY: Wilmington	STATE: 0	hio	ZIP: 45177		COUNTY: Clinton	
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FROM FACILI SAME	TY ADDRESS – I	F NOT, PRINT "SAME	"):			
CITY:	STATE:		ZIP:		COUNTY:	
TELEPHONE: 937-382-1494	FACIL	ITY CONTAC	T NAME/TITL	E: Gerald Kr	isa, VP of Safety	
OWNER NAME: R+L Carriers, Inc.	'					
OWNER ADDRESS: 600 Gillam Road						
CITY: Wilmington	STATE: 0	hio	ZIP: 45177		COUNTY: Clinton	
TELEPHONE: 1-800-543-5589	FAX:			EMAIL:	gkrisa@rlcarriers.com	
FACILITY OPERATOR NAME (IF DIFFERENT	FROM OWNER -	- IF NOT, PRINT "SAM	E"): SAME			
OPERATOR ADDRESS:						
CITY:	STATE:		ZIP:		COUNTY:	
TELEPHONE:	OPER	RATOR CONTA	CT NAME/TI	ΓLE:		
FACILITY TYPE: Oil Storage, Transfers	s, Dispensi	ing			NAICS CODE: SIC 4213	
HOURS PER DAY FACILITY ATTENDED	: 24/7		TOTAL FAC	ILITY CAPACI	TY: 1,121,882 gallons	
TYPE(S) OF OIL STORED: Petroleum of	oil, non-pet	roleum oil, mo	otor oil, hydra	aulic oil, lubri	cants, various oils	
LOCATED IN INDIAN COUNTRY?	S NO	RESERVATIO	ON NAME:			
INSPECTION/PLAN REVIEW INFOR	MATION					
PLAN REVIEW DATE: 03/28/2022	REV	IEWER NAME:	H. McNern	ey and K. Ch	nurchill	
INSPECTION DATE: 03/30 - 03/31/202	2 TIME	E: 9:00 AM E	ST ACTIVIT	Y ID NO: SP	CC-OH-2022-00045	
LEAD INSPECTOR: H. McNerney						
OTHER INSPECTOR(S): K. Churchill, S. Renninger						
INSPECTION ACKNOWLEDGMENT						
I performed an SPCC inspection at the fac		d above.				
INSPECTOR SIGNATURE: HEATHER MCNERNEY MCNERNEY Date: 2022.08.10 14:36:53 -05'00' DATE:					DATE:	
I STIDED\/ISOD DE\/IE\M/\SIGNATLIDE:	MATTHE MANKOV	VIVIX I IIIEV	gned by V MANKOWSKI 2.08.10 16:21:38		DATE:	

SPCC GENERAL APPLICABILITY—40 CFR 112.1				
IS THE FACILITY REGULATED UNDER 40 CFR part 112?				
The completely buried oil storage capacity is over 42,000 U.S. gallons, <u>OR</u> the aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity is over 1,320 U.S. gallons <u>AND</u> The facility is a non-transportation-related facility engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing, processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming oil and oil products, which due to its				
location could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States				
AFFECTED WATERWAY(S): Dutch Creek	DISTANCE: On Property			
FLOW PATH TO WATERWAY:				
Per Section 3.2 of the Plan "facility is situated on relatively level	terrain. The nearest navigable waterway is Dutch Creek,			
which generally flows towards the southwest, and downgradient	t. Dutch Creek ultimately joins Todd Fork, which is			
approximately 6.8 miles southwest of the WIL Terminal property	/ boundary". See Attachment E.			
Note: The following storage capacity is not considered in determining applicability	y of SPCC requirements:			
Equipment subject to the authority of the U.S. Department of	Containers smaller than 55 U.S. gallons;			
Transportation, U.S. Department of the Interior, or Minerals Management Service, as defined in Memoranda of Understanding dated	· Permanently closed containers (as defined in §112.2);			
November 24, 1971, and November 8, 1993; Tank trucks that return to an otherwise regulated facility that contain only residual amounts of oil	· Motive power containers(as defined in §112.2);			
(EPA Policy letter)	· Hot-mix asphalt or any hot-mix asphalt containers;			
 Completely buried tanks subject to all the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or a state program approved under 40 CFR part 281; 	Heating oil containers used solely at a single-family residence;			
Underground oil storage tanks deferred under 40 CFR part 280 that	Pesticide application equipment and related mix containers;			
supply emergency diesel generators at a nuclear power generation facility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and subject to any NRC provision regarding design and quality criteria,	 Any milk and milk product container and associated piping and appurtenances; and 			
including but not limited to CFR part 50;	Intra-facility gathering lines subject to the regulatory requirements			
 Any facility or part thereof used exclusively for wastewater treatment (production, recovery or recycling of oil is not considered wastewater treatment); (This does not include other oil containers located at a wastewater treatment facility, such as generator tanks or transformers) 	of 49 CFR part 192 or 195.			
Does the facility have an SPCC Plan?	✓Yes No			
FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN (FRP) APPLICABILITY—40 CFR	112.20(f)			
A non-transportation related onshore facility is required to prepare and in	mplement an FRP as outlined in 40 CFR 112.20 if:			
The facility transfers oil over water to or from vessels and has a 42,000 U.S. gallons, <u>OR</u>	total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to			
✓ The facility has a total oil storage capacity of at least 1 million U.	S. gallons, AND at least one of the following is true:			
The facility does not have secondary containment sufficent freeboard for precipitation.	ciently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground			
The facility is located at a distance such that a discharge environments.	ge could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive			
The facility is located such that a discharge would shut	down a public drinking water intake.			
☑The facility has had a reportable discharge greater than	n or equal to 10,000 U.S. gallons in the past 5 years.			
Facility has FRP: Yes No NA	FRP Number:			
Facility has a completed and signed copy of Appendix C, Attachment C- "Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria."	-II, ✓ Yes □No			
Comments:				
Section 4.6 states "facility is required to prepare or submit a FRP under Section 112.20 as demonstrated in the				
Certification of Substantial Harm Determination form provided in Appendix E." However, Section 3.3.1 states the facility "is				
not required to prepare and submit" a FRP and Appendix E marks "No" for all five items. During the inspection, EPA				
requested a copy of the planning distance calculation used to determine the distance at which an oil discharge could				
cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments and t	for a description of how injury (as defined at 40 CFR			

112.2) to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments was evaluated. Comment continued in Attachment E.

SPCC TIER II	QUALIFIED FAC	ILITY APPLICABILITY	′—40 (CFR 112.3(g)(2)		
The aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity is 10,000 U.S. gallons or less AND						☐Yes ✓ No
	In the three years prior to the SPCC Plan self-certification date, or since becoming subject to the rule (if the facility has been in operation for less than three years), the facility has NOT had:				o the rule (if the	
A single disc	charge as described	in §112.1(b) exceeding 1,	,000 U.	S. gallons, <u>OR</u>		Yes No
 Two dischar 	ges as described in	§112.1(b) each exceeding	g 42 U.S	6. gallons within any tw	elve-month period ¹	Yes No
	IF YES TO A SE	LL OF THE ABOVE, THE E ATTACHMENT D FOR	N THE TIER II	FACILITY IS A TIER II QUALIFIED FACILITY	QUALIFIED FACILI CHECKLIST	TY ²
REQUIREME	NTS FOR PREPA	RATION AND IMPLEM	IENTA	TION OF A SPCC P	LAN—40 CFR 11	2.3
Date facility beg	gan operations: 199	96				
Date of initial S	PCC Plan preparation	on: December 2000	Current I	Plan version (date/num	ber): August 2017	,
112.3(a)	In operation of	ept farms), including mo on or prior to November 10 by November 10, 2011			amended and fully	Yes No NA
	Beginning op before beginn	erations after November 1 ning operations	10, 201	1, Plan prepared and fu	Illy implemented	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
	For farms (as def					
	implemented	on or prior to August 16, 2 by May 10, 2013				Yes No NA
		erations after August 16, 2 nted by May 10, 2013	2002 th	rough May 10, 2013: P	lan prepared and	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
	Beginning op beginning ope	erations after May 10, 201 erations	13: Plan	prepared and fully imp	plemented before	Yes No NA
112.3(d)	Plan is certified by PE attests:	a registered Professional	Engine	er (PE) and includes s	tatements that the	Yes No NA
		with the requirements of				✓Yes No NA
	_	nas visited and examined		-	,	Yes No NA
		red in accordance with go industry standards and the				LYes ✓ No LNA
	Procedures for	or required inspections an	d testin	g have been establishe	ed	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
	Plan is adequ	ate for the facility				✓Yes □No □NA
PE Name: Ger	ald Robinson	License No.: 60967		State: Florida	Date of certification:	7/31/2017
112.3(e)(1)	Plan is available onsite if attended at least 4 hours per day. If facility is unattended, Plan is available at the nearest field office. (Please note nearest field office contact information in comments section below.)				☐Yes ✓No ☐NA	
Comments:						
112.3(a): Plan does not indicate when facility began operations or whether facility had a Plan fully prepared and implemented as required. During the inspection, the facility indicated operations began in 1996. The facility was able to provide a copy of an SPCC Plan for the facility dated December 2000 and one other dated August 2011. 112.3(d): P.E. attestation in Plan lacks statement that Plan includes consideration of applicable industry standards. See Attachment E for additional comments.						

¹ Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

² An owner/operator who self-certifies a Tier II SPCC Plan may include environmentally equivalent alternatives and/or secondary containment impracticability determinations when reviewed and certified by a PE.

AMENDMENT	OF SPCC PLAN B	Y REGIONAL ADMINIST	TRATOR (RA)—40 C	FR 112.4	
112.4(a),(c)	Has the facility discharge or more than 42 U.S.	arged more than 1,000 U.S. gallons in each of two repor	gallons of oil in a single table discharges in any	e reportable discharge / 12-month period? ³	✓ Yes No
If YES	Was information	submitted to the RA as req	uired in §112.4(a)? ⁴		Yes No NA
	Was information pollution control Date(s) and volu	a submitted to the appropriat activities in the State in whi ume(s) of reportable dischar see comment	e agency or agencies i ch the facility is located	§112.4(c)	✓Yes No NA
	Were the discharge	arges reported to the NRC ⁵ ?			✓Yes No
112.4(d),(e)	Have changes requir	ed by the RA been impleme	nted in the Plan and/or	facility?	Yes No NA
Comments:					
112.4(a),(c): 8	Section 2.3 discusse	es requirement but does n	ot indicate whether a	ny reportable discha	rges have occurred.
		on 5 was notified of NRC	•	•	•
		nillion-gallon storage tank	•		
escaped seco	ondary containment	and impacted approximat	ely 3 miles of Dutch	Creek. Continued in A	Attachment E.
AMENDMENT	OF SPCC PLAN B	Y THE OWNER OR OPE	RATOR—40 CFR 1	12.5	
112.5(a)	Has there been a cha described in §112.1(b	ange at the facility that mater b)?	rially affects the potenti	al for a discharge	Yes No
If YES	Was the Plan ar	mended within six months of	the change?		Yes No
		ents implemented within six r	-	endment?	Yes No
112.5(b)	Review and evaluation	on of the Plan completed at I	east once every 5 year	s?	Yes No NA
	prevention and contro	v, was Plan amended within of technology that has been rge described in §112.1(b)?			Yes No NA
		ented within six months of a	ny Plan amendment?		☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
	Five year Plan review	v and evaluation documente	d?		Yes No NA
112.5(c)		er certification of any technic nts of §112.3(d) [Except for		accordance with all	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
Name:		License No.:	State:	Date of certification:	
Reason for ame	ndment:				
March 2022 P	lan amendments: "T	o address change in oil s	storage inventory". A	mendment was not co	ertified by a PE.
Comments:					
` '		this requirement and indi			•
		tion on whether changes		•	•
_		only contains blank forms.			
	•	t made any changes. Ho	·		•
	•	ey have removed Tank 2			
		d changed the layout of p			
aboveground storage container; however, it is not yet in service. The facility has not made any amendments, neither technical nor administrative, to their Plan as a result of these changes. Comments continued in Attachment E.					

³ A reportable discharge is a discharge as described in §112.1(b)(see 40 CFR part 110). The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

⁴ Triggering this threshold may disqualify the facility from meeting the Qualified Facility criteria if it occurred in the three years prior to self certification

⁵ Inspector Note-Confirm any spills identified above were reported to NRC

GENERAL SP	PCC REQUIREMENTS—40 CFR 112.7	PLAN	FIELD		
Management ap	oproval at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to the Plan ⁶	✓ Yes No			
Plan follows sec requirements ar	Yes No NA				
details of their in	facilities, procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, nstallation and start-up are discussed (Note: Relevant for inspection testing baselines.)	Yes No NA			
112.7(a)(2)	The Plan includes deviations from the requirements of $\S\S112.7(g)$, (h)(2) and (3), and (i) and applicable subparts B and C of the rule, except the secondary containment requirements in $\S\S112.7(c)$ and (h)(1), $112.8(c)(2),112.8(c)(11)$, $112.12(c)(2)$, and $112.12(c)(11)$	Yes No NA			
If YES	The Plan states reasons for nonconformance	Yes No NA			
	 Alternative measures described in detail and provide equivalent environmental protection (Note: Inspector should document if the environmental equivalence is implemented in the field, in accordance with the Plan's description) 	☐Yes ☐No ✓NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA		
Describe each of	deviation and reasons for nonconformance:				
full approval o	Management Approval: Page vi of the Plan includes "Management Approval" and states "upon signature" the Plan has the full approval of management, however, the electronic copy provided is not signed. During the inspection, the facility provided EPA with their on-site copy of the Plan that contains a signature dated 9/4/2017 for management approval on Page vi.				
addressing a saddress 112.7 Section 4.1 st. States Depart loading or othe discharge preprocedures, was descriptions or requirement a Appendix I) ar procedures in throughout this Not Yet Fully installed and if the event of a	the Rule/Equivalent Plan: The Plan includes rule citations for each specific requirement do not always include the necessary inform 7(a)(3)(ii); however, routine handling (loading, unloading, facility that ates all "tank truck unloading procedures must meet the minimum ment of Transportation (hereafter "US DOT")." However, there is ser facility transfers such as filling generators, or filling tanks at the vention measures in relation to facility inspections, which would which would be 112.7(f)(1), in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, however, neiforoutine handling of products. It appears that Section 5.1.1 (listers it indicates the facility has written loading and unloading proceed also addresses other product delivery. Note also that Section Appendix I". However, Appendix I contains Loading/Unloading Forms schecklist for other issues with the cross-reference. Operational: The Plan in Section 2.6 states "Each component constitutions of the spill with the popular in the spill clean spill but there is no discussion of when the spill kits will be avaited as indicated that all spill cleanup kits are available and there are	ation. For example, Se transfers, etc.) is discus m requirements specific no other discussion of the facility. Further, this is be 112.7(e), and perso ther of these sections per under 112.7(c)) address for filling the AST 4.3.1 states to refer to Procedures. See additional and the section of the section o	ction 4.1 is listed to seed in Section 5.1.1. ed by the United for procedures for section refers to nnel training provide discussion or resses this Tes (included in "spill reporting onal comments Plan has been be, readily available in ction, facility		

⁶ May be part of the Plan or demonstrated elsewhere.

		PLAN	FIELD
112.7(a)(3)	Plan describes physical layout of facility and includes a diagram ⁷ that identifies: • Location and contents of all regulated fixed oil storage containers • Storage areas where mobile or portable containers are located • Completely buried tanks otherwise exempt from the SPCC requirements (marked as "exempt")	Yes No	☐Yes ✓No
	 Transfer stations Connecting pipes, including intra-facility gathering lines that are otherwise exempt from the requirements of this part under §112.1(d)(11) 		
	Plan addresses each of the following:		
(i)	For each fixed container, type of oil and storage capacity (see Attachment A of this checklist). For mobile or portable containers, type of oil and storage capacity for each container or an estimate of the potential number of mobile or portable containers, the types of oil, and anticipated storage capacities	✓Yes No	Yes No
(ii)	Discharge prevention measures, including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, etc.)	☐Yes ✓No	Yes No
(iii)	Discharge or drainage controls, such as secondary containment around containers, and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge	☐Yes ✓No	Yes No
(iv)	Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both facility's and contractor's resources)	☐Yes ✓No	Yes No
(v)	Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements	✓Yes No	
(vi)	Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with an agreement for response, and all Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in the case of a discharge as described in §112.1(b)	Yes No	
112.7(a)(4)	Does not apply if the facility has submitted an FRP under §112.20:	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	
	Plan includes information and procedures that enable a person reports an oil discharge as described in §112.1(b) to relate information on the:	ing	
	 Type of material discharged; Estimates of the total quantity discharged; Estimates of the quantity discharged as Whether an evacual 	rge; caused by the discharge; to stop, remove, and f the discharge; tion may be needed; and s and/or organizations who	
112.7(a)(5)	Does not apply if the facility has submitted a FRP under §112.20: Plan organized so that portions describing procedures to be used when a discharge occurs will be readily usable in an emergency	Yes No NA	
112.7(b)	Plan includes a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil that could be discharged for each type of major equipment failure where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure	☐Yes ✓No ☐NA	
Comments:			
transfer static drawing perm detailed mann the systems of	The facility diagrams do not contain piping (buried or aboveground in some (i.e., any location where oil is transferred) and connecting piping (its) is required, however, a facility may represent complicated are on the facility diagram in the Plan, as long as the information or is contained in some other form such information is maintained the SPCC Plan (73 FR 74247, December 5, 2008). See Attachner.	nes. Connecting piping reas of piping or oil-filler is contained in more deducted by the facility of the facil	(if the scale of d equipment in a less etailed diagrams of ity and this location is

⁷ Note in comments any discrepancies between the facility diagram, the description of the physical layout of facility, and what is observed in the field Onshore Facilities (Excluding Oil Production) Page 7 of 14 June 2014

		PLAN	FIELD	
112.7(c)	Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment in §112.1(b), except as provided in §112.7(k) of this section for cerentire containment system, including walls and floors, are capable of escape of a discharge from the containment system before cleanup or secondary containment address the typical failure mode and the most See Attachment A of this checklist. For onshore facilities, one of the following or its equivalent: Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; Curbing or drip pans; Sumps and collection systems; Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems;	rtain qualified operation containing oil and are containing oil and are containing. The method, designified in the course of the	nal equipment. The instructed to prevent in, and capacity for	
	Identify which of the following are present at the facility and if appropri equipment are provided as described above:	ate containment and/or o	diversionary structures or	
	Bulk storage containers Mobile/portable containers	Yes No NA	☐Yes ✓ No ☐ NA ☐Yes ✓ No ☐ NA	
	✓ Oil-filled operational equipment (as defined in 112.2) Other oil-filled equipment (i.e., manufacturing equipment)	Yes No NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☑ NA ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	
	Piping and related appurtenances	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
	☐ Mobile refuelers or non-transportation-related tank cars ✓ Transfer areas, equipment and activities	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
	Identify any other equipment or activities that are not listed above:	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
112.7(d)	Secondary containment for one (or more) of the following provisions is determined to be impracticable:	Yes No		
	General secondary containment \$112.7(c) Loading/unloading rack \$112.7(h)(1) Bulk storage containers \$\frac{\\$}{\\$}\$112.8(c)(2)/112.12(c)(2) Mobile/portable containers\\$\\$\$112.8(c)(11)/ 112.12(c)(11)			
If YES	 The impracticability of secondary containment is clearly demonstrated and described in the Plan 	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
	 For bulk storage containers,⁸ periodic integrity testing of containers and integrity and leak testing of the associated valves and piping is conducted 	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
	 (Does not apply if the facility has submitted a FRP under §112.20): Contingency Plan following the provisions of 40 CFR part 109 is provided (see Attachment C of this checklist) AND 	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA		
	 Written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful 	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
Comments:				
112.7(c): A footnote ([f]) in Appendix F of the Plan states "Even though the earthen berm is pervious, the area of containment is large enough to prevent any spill or release from flowing offsite." It is unclear how additional capacity of secondary containment prevents a discharge from escaping containment if the material of secondary containment is not sufficiently impervious. The rule states the entire secondary containment system, "including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system will not escape containment before cleanup occurs." See Attachment E for additional comments.				

⁸ These additional requirements apply only to bulk storage containers, when an impracticability determination has been made by the PE

		PLAN	FIELD	
112.7(e)	Inspections and tests conducted in accordance with written procedures	✓ Yes □No	☐ Yes ☑ No	
	Record of inspections or tests signed by supervisor or inspector	Yes No	Yes No	
	Kept with Plan for at least 3 years (see Attachment B of this checklist) ⁹	✓ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ✓ No	
112.7(f)	Personnel, training, and oil discharge prevention procedures			
(1)	Training of oil-handling personnel in operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and contents of SPCC Plan	✓ Yes □No □NA	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	
(2)	Person designated as accountable for discharge prevention at the facility and reports to facility management	Yes No NA		
(3)	Discharge prevention briefings conducted at least once a year for oil handling personnel to assure adequate understanding of the Plan. Briefings highlight and describe known discharges as described in §112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
112.7(g)	Plan describes how to: Secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; Secure master flow and drain valves; Prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; Secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and Address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges.	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
112.7(h)	Tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack ¹⁰ is present at the facili	ty	✓Yes No	
	Loading/unloading rack means a fixed structure (such as a platform, gangway) car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirements of this part. A loadi and may include any combination of the following: piping assemblages, valves, safety devices.	ng/unloading rack includes a	loading or unloading arm,	
If YES (1)	Does loading/unloading rack drainage flow to catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges or use a quick drainage system?	Yes No NA	✓Yes No NA	
	Containment system holds at least the maximum capacity of the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck loaded/unloaded at the facility	Yes No NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	
(2)	An interlocked warning light or physical barriers, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
(3)	Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
Comments:				
112.7(e): The Plan does not indicate that inspections or tests are signed by supervisor or inspector. During the inspection, the facility was not able to provide all required inspections or tests and were not able to locate a number of required inspections or tests which are required to be kept with the Plan for a period of three years. During the inspection, EPA requested to review periodic (monthly) visual inspections for Tank 27 and was provided with monthly records for the time period of January 2019 to September 2021 (missing August 2021 and March 2021) but did not provide any records for 2022 (January through March). See Attachment E for additional comments.				

⁹ Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice ¹⁰ Note that a tank car/truck loading/unloading rack must be present for §112.7(h) to apply

		PLAN	FIELD	
112.7(i)	Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers)	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
112.7(j)	Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112	Yes No NA		
112.7(k)	Qualified oil-filled operational equipment is present at the facility ¹¹		✓ Yes No	
If YES	Oil-filled operational equipment means equipment that includes an oil storage or present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the device. Oil-filled or container, and does not include oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through equipment include, but are not limited to, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems rotating equipment, including pumpjack lubrication systems), gear boxes, machi transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing Check which apply:	perational equipment is not on process). Examples of oil-fi g (e.g., those for pumps, con ining coolant systems, heat	considered a bulk storage illed operational mpressors and other transfer systems,	
	Secondary Containment provided in accordance with 112.7(c)			
	Alternative measure described below (confirm eligibility)	✓		
112.7(k)	Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment			
	 Has a single reportable discharge as described in §112.1(b) from a operational equipment exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons occurred with prior to Plan certification date? 		☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	
	 Have two reportable discharges as described in §112.1(b) from an operational equipment each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons occurred w period within the three years prior to Plan certification date?¹² 	y oil-filled ⁄ithin any 12-month	☐Yes ✓No ☐NA	
	If YES for either, secondary containment in accorda	ance with §112.7(c) is req	juired	
	 Facility procedure for inspections or monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge is established and documented 	Yes No NA	Yes No NA	
	 Does not apply if the facility has submitted a FRP under §112.20: Contingency plan following 40 CFR part 109 (see Attachment C of this checklist) is provided in Plan AND Written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful is provided in Plan 	☐Yes ✓ No ☐NA☐Yes ✓ No ☐NA		
Comments:				
Comments: 112.7(i): Section 5.6 includes a reference to this requirement, but the narrative does not indicate whether the facility conducts brittle fracture evaluation when required on the field-constructed tank at the facility. This section focuses on secondary containment rather than brittle fracture evaluation. During the opening conference, EPA noted to facility representatives that API 653 includes a decision tree or flowchart for use by the owner/operator and PE in assessing the risk of brittle fracture. Later in the opening conference, facility representatives indicated that in 2007 the facility experienced a 100-year flood event that resulted in Tank 27 floating and twisting and that the facility had the tank inspected after it was repaired. EPA inspectors indicated that during the records review portion of the inspection the facility will need to provide information on brittle fracture evaluation for the field-constructed tank (Tank 27), however, the facility was not able to provide EPA with any records or documentation on brittle fracture evaluation or any testing conducted on Tank 27 after it was repaired. Comments continued in Attachment E.				

¹¹ This provision does not apply to oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through process)

¹² Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

ONSHORE FA	ACILITIES (EXCLUDING PRODUCTION) /112.12	PLAN	FIELD		
112.8(b)/ 112.12	2(b) Facility Drainage				
Diked Areas	Drainage from diked storage areas is:	Yes No NA	Yes No NA		
(1)	 Restrained by valves, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge, <u>OR</u> 				
	Manually activated pumps or ejectors are used and the condition of the accumulation is inspected prior to draining dike to ensure no oil will be discharged				
(2)	Diked storage area drain valves are manual, open-and-closed design (not flapper-type drain valves)	✓Yes □No □NA	Yes No NA		
	If drainage is released directly to a watercourse and not into an onsite wastewater treatment plant, retained storm water is inspected and discharged per §§112.8(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) or §§112.12(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv).	Yes No NA	Yes No NA		
Undiked Areas (3)	Drainage from undiked areas with a potential for discharge designed to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins to retain oil or return it to facility. Catchment basin located away from flood areas. ¹³	Yes No NA	Yes No NA		
(4)	If facility drainage not engineered as in (b)(3) (i.e., drainage flows into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins) then the facility is equipped with a diversion system to retain oil in the facility in the event of an uncontrolled discharge. 14	Yes No NA	Yes No No NA		
(5)	Are facility drainage waters continuously treated in more than one treatment unit and pump transfer is needed?	Yes No NA	Yes No NA		
If YES	Two "lift" pumps available and at least one permanently installed	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	Yes No NA		
	Facility drainage systems engineered to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in the case of equipment failure or human error	Yes No NA	Yes No NA		
Comments:					
112.8(b)(1): Section 6.1.1 states secondary containment dikes are present but does not indicate whether drainage is restrained by valves or manually activated pumps are used. During the inspection facility representatives indicated that they believe at some point after the flooding event that occurred in 2007 an automatic pump was installed in the sump associated with the earthen berm for Tank 27. The earthen berm also contains drainage tile around the interior perimeter of the berm that leads to the sump. The use of an automatic pump meant that inspection of drainage of stormwater from the earthen berm did not occur and facility representatives indicated that retained stormwater was never inspected prior to discharge. See Attachment E for additional comments.					
Bulk storage co prior to use, wh storage contain	112.8(c)/112.12(c) Bulk Storage Containers Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container. If bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment A of this checklist.				
(1)	Containers materials and construction are compatible with material	Yes No NA	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA		
(1)	stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature				
(2)	Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation	Yes No NA			
	Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond	Yes No NA	Yes No NA Yes No NA		

Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

14 These provisions apply only when a facility drainage system is used for containment; otherwise mark NA

		PLAN	FIELD
(3)	Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse?	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
If YES	Bypass valve normally sealed closed	Yes No NA	Yes No No
	Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b)	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	Yes No NA
	Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3)	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
(4)	For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281):		
	Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Regular leak testing conducted	Yes No NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
(5)	The buried section of partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks protected from corrosion with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
(6)	Test or inspect each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever you make material repairs. Techniques include, but are not limited to: visual inspection, hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or other system of non-destructive testing	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	 Appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections are identified in the Plan and have been assessed in accordance with industry standards 	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	The frequency and type of testing and inspections are documented, are in accordance with industry standards and take into account the container size, configuration and design	☐Yes ✓No ☐NA	Yes No NA
	Comparison records of aboveground container integrity testing are maintained	☐Yes ✓No ☐NA	Yes No NA
	Container supports and foundations regularly inspected	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Outside of containers frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Records of all inspections and tests maintained ¹⁵	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
Integrity Testing	Standard identified in the Plan:		
STI SP001 5th	n Edition for shop-fabricated tanks. No standard listed for the field	d-constructed tank (Tai	nk 27).
112.12 (c)(6)(ii)	Conduct formal visual inspection on a regular schedule for bulk storage containers that meet all of the following conditions:	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
(Applies to AFVO Facilities only)	 Subject to 21 CFR part 110; Have no external insulation; and Shop-fabricated. 		
	In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas.	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	Yes No NA
	You must determine and document in the Plan the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections. 16	Yes No NA	Yes No NA

Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice
 Onshore Facilities (Excluding Oil Production)
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		PLAN	FIELD
(7)	Leakage through defective internal heating coils controlled:		
	 Steam returns and exhaust lines from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse are monitored for contamination, <u>OR</u> 	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	 Steam returns and exhaust lines pass through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system 	□Yes □No ☑NA	☐Yes☐No ☑NA
(8)	Each container is equipped with at least one of the following for liquid level sensing:	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
	signal at a constantly attended operation or and pumping stati surveillance station, or audible air vent in smaller facilities; and pumping stati Fast response systems facilities;	stem for determining liquid le ilse, or direct vision gauges)	evel (such as digital and a person present to
		nd overall filling of bulk conta uid level sensing devices to e	
(9)	Effluent treatment facilities observed frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b)	Yes No NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
(10)	Visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts are promptly corrected and oil in diked areas is promptly removed	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
(11)	Mobile or portable containers positioned to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b).	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Mobile or portable containers (excluding mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks) have secondary containment with sufficient capacity to contain the largest single compartment or container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation	Yes No NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
112.8(d)/112.12	(d)Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process		
(1)	Buried piping installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002 has protective wrapping or coating	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Buried piping installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002 is also cathodically protected or otherwise satisfies corrosion protection standards for piping in 40 CFR part 280 or 281	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
	Buried piping exposed for any reason is inspected for deterioration; corrosion damage is examined; and corrective action is taken	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	Yes No NA
(2)	Piping terminal connection at the transfer point is marked as to origin and capped or blank-flanged when not in service or in standby service for an extended time	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	Yes No NA
(3)	Pipe supports are properly designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction	Yes No NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
(4)	Aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces are inspected regularly to assess their general condition	☐Yes ✓ No ☐NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
	Integrity and leak testing conducted on buried piping at time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement	Yes No NA	Yes No NA
(5)	Vehicles warned so that no vehicle endangers aboveground piping and other oil transfer operations	Yes No NA	✓Yes □No □NA
Comments:			
112.8(c)(8): Se	ection 6.2.8 of the Plan does not identify whether all bulk storage	containers are equippe	ed with at least one

112.8(c)(8): Section 6.2.8 of the Plan does not identify whether all bulk storage containers are equipped with at least one form of liquid level sensing or whether liquid level sensing devices are regularly tested. During the inspection the facility could not provide information on the type of liquid level sensing provided for all bulk storage containers nor whether liquid level sensing devices are regularly tested to ensure proper operation. Comments continued in Attachment E.

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ATTACHMENT A: SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW TABLE

Documentation of Field Observations for Containers and Associated Requirements

Inspectors should use this table to document observations of containers as needed.

Containers and Piping

Check containers for leaks, specifically looking for: drip marks, discoloration of tanks, puddles containing spilled or leaked material, corrosion, cracks, and localized dead vegetation, and standards/specifications of construction.

Check aboveground container foundation for: cracks, discoloration, and puddles containing spilled or leaked material, settling, gaps between container and foundation, and damage caused by vegetation roots.

Check all piping for: droplets of stored material, discoloration, corrosion, bowing of pipe between supports, evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals, evidence of leaks, and localized dead vegetation. For all aboveground piping, include the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items (Document in comments section of §112.8(d) or 112.12(d).)

Secondary Containment (Active and Passive)

Check secondary containment for: containment system (including walls and floor) ability to contain oil such that oil will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs, proper sizing, cracks, discoloration, presence of spilled or leaked material (standing liquid), erosion, corrosion, penetrations in the containment system, and valve conditions.

Check dike or berm systems for: level of precipitation in dike/available capacity, operational status of drainage valves (closed), dike or berm impermeability, debris, erosion, impermeability of the earthen floor/walls of diked area, and location/status of pipes, inlets, drainage around and beneath containers, presence of oil discharges within diked areas.

Check drainage systems for: an accumulation of oil that may have resulted from any small discharge, including field drainage systems (such as drainage ditches or road ditches), and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers. Ensure any accumulations of oil have been promptly removed.

Check retention and drainage ponds for: erosion, available capacity, presence of spilled or leaked material, debris, and stressed vegetation.

Check active measures (countermeasures) for: amount indicated in plan is available and appropriate; deployment procedures are realistic; material is located so that they are readily available; efficacy of discharge detection; availability of personnel and training, appropriateness of measures to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b).

Container ID/ General Condition ¹⁶ Aboveground or Buried Tank	Storage Capacity and Type of Oil	Type of Containment/ Drainage Control	Overfill Protection and Testing & Inspections
1 - Emergency Generator	2,250 gallons Diesel	Double-wall	Liquid High Level Gauge
2 - AST	2,000 gallons Used Oil	Steel Skid 8x8x1; 478.7 gallons	
3 - Drums (4)	55 gallons (220 gallons) Various Oils	None; inside building	
4 - AST	330 gallons Oil Filters	None; inside building	
5 - ASTs (4)	330 gallon (1,320 gallons) Oil Filters	None; inside building	
6 - Tote	330 gallons Various Oils	Sits above diked area; inside building	
8 - Tote	275 gallons Used Oil	Sits above diked area; inside building	

¹⁶ Identify each tank with either an A to indicate aboveground or B for completely buried

ATTACHMENT A: SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW TABLE (CONT.)

Documentation of Field Observations for Containers and Associated Requirements

Container ID/ General Condition ¹⁷ Aboveground or Buried Tank	Storage Capacity and Type of Oil	Type of Containment/ Drainage Control	Overfill Protection and Testing & Inspections
9 - Drums (2)	55 gallons (110 gallons) Various Oils	Steel Skid 4x4x1; 120 gallons	
10 - Totes (~40)	330 gallons (13,200 gallons) Various Oils	Concrete Berm 59x75x1; 33,099 gallons	
11 - Drums (~100)	55 gallons (5,500 gallons) Various Oils	Concrete Berm 59x75x1; 33,099 gallons	
12 - AST	5,000 gallons Gear Oil	Concrete Dike; 8,900 gallons	
13 - AST	10,000 gallons New Oil	Concrete Dike; 8,900 gallons	
14 - AST Dent	10,000 gallons New Motor Oil	Concrete Dike; 8,900 gallons	
15 - Drum	55 gallons Used Oil	None; inside building	
16 - Parts Washer w/ Storage Tank	80 gallons Various Oils	None; inside building	
17 - Drum	55 gallons Mineral Spirits	Steel Skid 4x4x1; 120 gallons	
18 - Drums (2)	55 gallons (110 gallons) Paint Thinner	Steel Skid 4x4x1; 120 gallons	
19 - Drum	55 gallons Diesel Fuel Treatment	Steel Skid 4.87x2.79x1.12; 113.8 gallons	
20 - Drum	55 gallons Used Oil	Drainage to Tank #23 containment	
21 - AST Elevated	2,000 gallons Gasoline	Drainage to Tank #23 containment	

¹⁷ Identify each tank with either an A to indicate aboveground or B for completely buried

ATTACHMENT A: SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW TABLE (CONT.)

Documentation of Field Observations for Containers and Associated Requirements

Container ID/ General Condition ¹⁷ Aboveground or Buried Tank	Storage Capacity and Type of Oil	Type of Containment/ Drainage Control	Overfill Protection and Testing & Inspections
22 - AST Staining - rust	5,000 gallons Diesel	Concrete Dike 10.33x8.67x3; 2010 gallons	
23 - ASTs (3) Staining, visible product	20,000 gallons (60,000 gallons) Diesel	Concrete Dike 57x24x6.83; 69,888 gallons	
24 - Tote	275 gallons Sludge from OWS	in OWS building; drainage to Tank #23 containment	
25 - Generator	563 gallons Diesel	Double-walled	Liquid High Level Gauge
26 - AST removed	2,000 gallons Empty	No longer on site	
27 - AST (Field-Constructed)	1,000,000 gallons Diesel	Pervious Earthen Berm; 145x135x8.5	
7 - Parts Washer (7) w/ storage tanks	157 gallons Various Oils	None; inside building	

¹⁷ Identify each tank with either an A to indicate aboveground or B for completely buried

ATTACHMENT B: SPCC INSPECTION AND TESTING CHECKLIST

Required Documentation of Tests and Inspections

Records of inspections and tests required by 40 CFR part 112 signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector must be kept by all facilities with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Records of inspections and tests conducted under usual and customary business practices will suffice. Documentation of the following inspections and tests should be kept with the SPCC Plan.

		Docum	entation	Not
	Inspection or Test	Present	Not Present	Not Applicable
112.7–Gener	al SPCC Requirements			
(d)	Integrity testing for bulk storage containers with no secondary containment system and for which an impracticability determination has been made			✓
(d)	Integrity and leak testing of valves and piping associated with bulk storage containers with no secondary containment system and for which an impracticability determination has been made			7
(h)(3)	Inspection of lowermost drain and all outlets of tank car or tank truck prior to filling and departure from loading/unloading rack		/	
(i)	Evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers for potential for brittle fracture or other catastrophic failure when the container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction or change in service or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe		7	
k(2)(i)	Inspection or monitoring of qualified oil-filled operational equipment when the equipment meets the qualification criteria in §112.7(k)(1) and facility owner/operator chooses to implement the alternative requirements in §112.7(k)(2) that include an inspection or monitoring program to detect oil-filled operational equipment failure and discharges		7	
112.8/112.12	Onshore Facilities (excluding oil production facilities)			
(b)(1), (b)(2)	Inspection of storm water released from diked areas into facility drainage directly to a watercourse		/	
(c)(3)	Inspection of rainwater released directly from diked containment areas to a storm drain or open watercourse before release, open and release bypass valve under supervision, and records of drainage events		V	
(c)(4)	Regular leak testing of completely buried metallic storage tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 and regulated under 40 CFR 112			V
(c)(6)	Regular integrity testing of aboveground containers and integrity testing after material repairs, including comparison records		V	
(c)(6), (c)(10)	Regular visual inspections of the outsides of aboveground containers, supports and foundations		V	
(c)(6)	Frequent inspections of diked areas for accumulations of oil		✓	
(c)(8)(v)	Regular testing of liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation		✓	
(c)(9)	Frequent observations of effluent treatment facilities to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b)		V	
(d)(1)	Inspection of buried piping for damage when piping is exposed and additional examination of corrosion damage and corrective action, if present		/	
(d)(4)	Regular inspections of aboveground valves, piping and appurtenances and assessments of the general condition of flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces		7	
(d)(4)	Integrity and leak testing of buried piping at time of installation, modification, construction, relocation or replacement		/	

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ATTACHMENT C: SPCC CONTINGENCY PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST 40 CFR Part 109–Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans

If SPCC Plan includes an impracticability determination for secondary containment in accordance with §112.7(d), the facility owner/operator is required to provide an oil spill contingency plan following 40 CFR part 109, unless he or she has submitted a FRP under §112.20. An oil spill contingency plan may also be developed, unless the facility owner/operator has submitted a FRP under §112.20 as one of the required alternatives to general secondary containment for qualified oil filled operational equipment in accordance with §112.7(k).

109.5-	Development and implementation criteria for State, local and regional oil removal contingency plans ¹⁸	Yes	No
(a)	Definition of the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons, organizations or agencies which are to be involved in planning or directing oil removal operations.		✓
(b)	Establishment of notification procedures for the purpose of early detection and timely notification of an oil discharge including:		✓
(1)	The identification of critical water use areas to facilitate the reporting of and response to oil discharges.		✓
(2)	A current list of names, telephone numbers and addresses of the responsible persons (with alternates) and organizations to be notified when an oil discharge is discovered.		✓
(3)	Provisions for access to a reliable communications system for timely notification of an oil discharge, and the capability of interconnection with the communications systems established under related oil removal contingency plans, particularly State and National plans (e.g., National Contingency Plan (NCP)).		7
(4)	An established, prearranged procedure for requesting assistance during a major disaster or when the situation exceeds the response capability of the State, local or regional authority.		✓
(c)	Provisions to assure that full resource capability is known and can be committed during an oil discharge situation including:		✓
(1)	The identification and inventory of applicable equipment, materials and supplies which are available locally and regionally.		✓
(2)	An estimate of the equipment, materials and supplies that would be required to remove the maximum oil discharge to be anticipated.		✓
(3)	Development of agreements and arrangements in advance of an oil discharge for the acquisition of equipment, materials and supplies to be used in responding to such a discharge.		✓
(d)	Provisions for well-defined and specific actions to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge including:		✓
(1)	Specification of an oil discharge response operating team consisting of trained, prepared and available operating personnel.		✓
(2)	Pre-designation of a properly qualified oil discharge response coordinator who is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for directing and coordinating response operations and who knows how to request assistance from Federal authorities operating under existing national and regional contingency plans.		✓
(3)	A preplanned location for an oil discharge response operations center and a reliable communications system for directing the coordinated overall response operations.		/
(4)	Provisions for varying degrees of response effort depending on the severity of the oil discharge.		✓
(5)	Specification of the order of priority in which the various water uses are to be protected where more than one water use may be adversely affected as a result of an oil discharge and where response operations may not be adequate to protect all uses.		✓
(e)	Specific and well defined procedures to facilitate recovery of damages and enforcement measures as provided for by State and local statutes and ordinances.		✓

¹⁸ The contingency plan should be consistent with all applicable state and local plans, Area Contingency Plans, and the NCP.

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ATTACHMENT D: TIER II QUALIFIED FACILITY CHECKLIST

✓	NA
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TIER II QUALIFIED FACILITY PLAN REQUIREMENTS —40 CFR 112.6(b)			
112.6(b)(1)	Plan Certification: Owner/operator certified in the Plan that:	Yes No	
(i)	He or she is familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR part 112	Yes No NA	
(ii)	He or she has visited and examined the facility ¹⁹	Yes No NA	
(iii)	The Plan has been prepared in accordance with accepted and sound industry practices and standards and with the requirements of this part	Yes No NA	
(iv)	Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established	Yes No NA	
(v)	He or she will fully implement the Plan	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA	
(vi)	The facility meets the qualification criteria set forth under §112.3(g)(2)	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA	
(vii)	The Plan does not deviate from any requirements as allowed by §§112.7(a)(2) and 112.7(d), except as described under §112.6(b)(3)(i) or (ii)	Yes No NA	
(viii)	The Plan and individual(s) responsible for implementing the Plan have the full approval of management and the facility owner or operator has committed the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan.	Yes No NA	
112.6(b)(2)	Technical Amendments: The owner/operator self-certified the Plan's technical amendments for a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that affected potential for a §112.1(b) discharge	Yes No NA	
If YES	 Certification of technical amendments is in accordance with the self-certification provisions of §112.6(b)(1). 	Yes No NA	
(i)	A PE certified a portion of the Plan (i.e., Plan is informally referred to as a hybrid Plan)	Yes No NA	
If YES	The PE also certified technical amendments that affect the PE certified portion of the Plan as required under §112.6(b)(4)(ii)	Yes No NA	
(ii)	The aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity increased to more than 10,000 U.S. gallons as a result of the change	Yes No NA	
If YES	The facility no longer meets the Tier II qualifying criteria in §112.3(g)(2) bec it exceeds 10,000 U.S. gallons in aggregate aboveground storage capaci		
	The owner/operator prepared and implemented a Plan within 6 months following the change and had it certified by a PE under §112.3(d)	Yes No NA	
112.6(b)(3)	Plan Deviations: Does the Plan include environmentally equivalent alternative methods or impracticability determinations for secondary containment?	Yes No NA	
If YES	 Identify the alternatives in the hybrid Plan: Environmental equivalent alternative method(s) allowed under §112.7(a)(2); 		
	 Environmental equivalent alternative method(s) allowed under § 112.7(a)(2), Impracticability determination under §112.7(d) 	Yes No NA	
_		☐Yes ☐No ☐NA	
112.6(b)(4)	 For each environmentally equivalent measure, the Plan is accompanied by a written statement by the PE that describes: the reason for nonconformance, the alternative measure, and how it offers equivalent environmental protection in accordance with §112.7(a)(2); 	Yes No NA	
	 For each secondary containment impracticability determination, the Plan explains the reason for the impracticability determination and provides the alternative measures to secondary containment required in §112.7(d) 	Yes No NA	
	AND		
(i)	PE certifies in the Plan that: He/she is familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112		
(A) (B)	He/she or a representative agent has visited and examined the facility	Yes No NA	
(C)	The alternative method of environmental equivalence in accordance with §112.7(a)(2) or the	Yes No NA	
(0)	determination of impracticability and alternative measures in accordance with §112.7(d) is consistent with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.	LITES LINO LINA	
Comments:			

 $^{^{\}rm 19}$ Note that only the person certifying the Plan can make the site visit

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Please note that comments may include excerpts from and references to EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, dated December 16, 2013, which includes additional information on the SPCC rule requirement. This guidance is intended to assist regional inspectors in reviewing a facility's implementation of the SPCC rule and is also available to owners and operators of facilities that may be subject to the requirements of the SPCC rule and the general public. The document is designed to provide a consistent national policy on several SPCC-related issues. More information about the guidance document is available at:

https://www.epa.gov/oil-spills-prevention-and-preparedness-regulations/spcc-guidance-regional-inspectors The full document is available to download at:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/documents/spcc guidance fulltext 2014.pdf

Additional guidance and reference materials are available on EPA's Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations website at www.epa.gov/oilspill

Comments may also include excerpts from and references to preamble text for amendments to the SPCC rule which can be found in the following Federal Register (FR) volumes:

2002 Preamble and Amendments published at 67 FR 47042, July 17, 2002:

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2002-07-17/pdf/02-16852.pdf

2006 Preamble and Amendments published at 71 FR 77266, December 26, 2006:

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2006-12-26/pdf/E6-21509.pdf

2008 Preamble and Amendments published at 73 FR 74236, December 5, 2008:

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2008-12-05/pdf/E8-28159.pdf

2009 Preamble and Amendments published at 74 FR 58784, November 13, 2009:

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2009-11-13/pdf/E9-27156.pdf

The following facility personnel participated in the field inspection: Stan Richards, Gerald Krisa, Daniel Brake, Toni Scott, and Noah Gannon.

CHECKLIST COMMENTS CONTINUED:

Page 3 of Checklist: Flow Path to Waterway: Section 4.8 of the Plan indicates that stormwater runoff flows into a retention pond that ultimately discharges to Dutch Creek. Table 2 of the Plan also indicates that stormwater from secondary containment is pumped to the retention pond. Figure 3A depicts storm drains on facility property with little detail provided in the Plan. While not stated in the Plan, Todd Fork connects to the Little Miami River which is a State and National Scenic River.

Page 3 of Checklist: 112.20(f): During the inspection, the facility provided EPA with a planning distance calculation of 2.15 miles. EPA asked the facility how they evaluated fish and wildlife and sensitive environments (FWSE) within the planning distance and a facility representative began to read off an email describing evaluation of FWSE for the planning distance and 8 miles was noted. EPA asked for a copy of the email and noted the potential discrepancy for the planning distance since the email discusses 8 miles. A copy of the 2.15-mile planning distance calculation was sent to EPA inspectors on April 11, 2022, however, the facility did not provide a copy of the email describing how FWSE within the planning distance was evaluated. The planning distance calculation provided contained mathematical errors and the formula used was not the formula contained in appendix C to 40 CFR part 112 and did not appear to be an alternative formula that is comparable to the one contained in appendix C to 40 CFR part 112. If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria form found in Attachment C-II of appendix C of 40 CFR part 112. During the inspection, EPA also reviewed a SPCC Plan dated August 2011 that included a signed "Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria" that checked "Yes" for two items ("Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground storage tank area?" (Continued on Next Page)

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

(Continued from Previous Page) and "Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III of 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?"). Note that on March 5, 2022, US EPA Region 5 was notified of NRC Report #1330341. The NRC Report noted that 80,000 gallons of diesel was released from a 1-million-gallon storage tank at the facility impacting 3 miles of Dutch Creek which is a tributary of the Little Miami River. The discharge volume was later revised to 22,625 gallons based on tank gauging and the discharge impacted 4 miles of Dutch Creek. As a result of the discharge at the facility to Dutch Creek reported on March 5, 2022 (NRC #1330341), Ohio Department of Natural Resources confirmed reports of dead wildlife; around 2,000 fish, crayfish and frogs were killed because of the diesel discharge and crews were able to rescue an oil-covered duck. Dutch Creek is a tributary to the Little Miami River which is a State and National Scenic River. According to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (not official Section 7 consultation), one endangered species (Indiana Bat) and one threatened species (Northern Long-eared Bat) and their critical habitat may be found in the area impacted by the March 2022 discharge, and four migratory birds of concern and their habitat may be found in the area impacted.

Page 4 of Checklist: 112.3(e)(1): Section 2.2 of the Plan states a complete copy "should be maintained at the facility". The EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) responding to the diesel discharge requested a copy of the facility's SPCC Plan on March 5, 2022, however, the facility did not provide a copy. The EPA OSC requested a copy of the Plan each day of the response until the Plan was finally provided on March 15, 2022. During the inspection, the facility provided a copy of the Plan which included signed management approval and signed Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria.

Page 5 of Checklist: 112.4(a),(c): Dutch Creek is a tributary of the Little Miami River. The Little Miami River is a State and National Scenic River and nonrecoverable sheen was observed where Todd Fork stream meets the Little Miami River in Morrow, OH after recent rain during the response operations. Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission's monitoring indicated that oil was detected at the tributary from the Little Miami River to the Ohio River. Discharge volume was later revised to 22,625 gallons based on tank gauging and 4 miles of Dutch Creek impacted. A total of 18,097 gallons of recovered diesel oil was collected from the source area and Dutch Creek as of April 7, 2022. Ohio Department of Natural Resources confirmed reports of dead wildlife as a result of the discharge. Around 2,000 fish, crayfish and frogs were killed. Information under 112.4(a) is required to be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator within 60 days if the facility discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in 112.1(b). The facility submitted this information to EPA on May 4, 2022. The facility submitted this information to Ohio EPA on May 4, 2022.

Page 5 of Checklist: 112.5(a): After the inspection, the facility submitted to EPA a Plan amendment log on April 11, 2022, which notes that the Plan had a technical amendment in March 2022 "to address change in oil storage inventory". It is unclear when the changes in oil storage inventory occurred at the facility vs when the Plan was amended. Prior to the March 2022 amendments, it does not appear that the Plan had been amended since August 2017. Note that per 112.5(a), any changes at the facility that materially affect the potential for a discharge require an amendment to the Plan within six months of the change, and amendments must be implemented as soon as possible but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment.

Page 5 of Checklist: 112.5(b): Section 2.4.2 discusses this requirement and indicates that scheduled reviews and amendments should be recorded in Appendix B. However, the section does not indicate that the purpose of the review is to evaluate if more effective prevention and control technology that has been field-proven to significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge is available or whether the facility will or will not amend the Plan as a result of the review and Appendix B only contains blank forms. Please note that the requirement under 112.5(b) is to amend the Plan to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge as described in 112.1(b). (Continued on Next Page)

(Continued from Previous Page) Note that this review and evaluation may provide an opportunity to consider revisions to industry standards and determine whether these revisions impact implementation of the Plan. For example, the Plan indicates STI SP001 5th Edition is used as an integrity testing standard, however, in January 2018, STI released the 6th edition of SP001. During the inspection the facility was not able to provide documentation of the required review and evaluation. Note that the owner/operator must add documentation of completion of review either at the beginning or the end of the Plan, or maintain such documentation in a logbook appended to the Plan or other appendix to the Plan. If amendment of the Plan is necessary, then the owner/operator must state as much, and that review is completed. This statement is necessary because Plan amendments may result either from five-year review or from material changes at the facility affecting its potential for discharge (112.5(a)), or from on-site review of the Plan. There is no way to know which circumstance causes the amendment without some explanation. If no amendments are necessary, the owner/operator must document completion of review by merely signing a statement that they have completed the review and no amendments are necessary. The facility representatives present during the inspection also were not able to answer whether they conduct a review and evaluation at least once every five years.

After the inspection, on April 11, 2022, the facility submitted to EPA documentation of a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan conducted on March 16, 2022. However, the review appears to have been conducted by the certifying PE and not the owner/operator or a person at a management level with sufficient authority to commit the necessary resources. Additionally, the review form indicates that the Plan was amended for the following reasons: "Plan review/Technical update of the WIL SPCC Plan required due to change in oil storage inventory. Update to include oil storage inventory as of March 16, 2022 facility visit. All storage containers and forms of secondary containment for each updated to current conditions." It appears that the noted Plan amendments were the result of material changes at the facility affecting its potential for a discharge (112.5(a)) rather than from evaluating for more effective prevention and control technology per 112.5(b). More information on requirements for 112.5(b) can be found in the preamble to the 2002 SPCC rule amendment (67 FR 47091-47092, July 17, 2002).

Page 5 of Checklist: 112.5(c): The Plan amendment log and associated documentation (sent to EPA on April 11, 2022) do not include a PE certification of the March 2022 technical amendments. The PE certification in the Plan is dated July 31, 2017.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(3): See EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 6.4.4 "Level of Detail", Section 6.4.8 "Intra-facility Gathering Lines", Section 6.4.9 "Piping and Oil-filled Equipment", and Section 6.6.2 "Role of the EPA Inspector" for more information on facility diagrams. During the inspection additional transfer areas not denoted on facility diagrams were observed, Tank 26 had been removed from the facility, an additional generator was added to the facility, portable containers (drums and totes) were moved to different buildings or to different locations inside the building, and at least one building layout (i.e., walls) were altered from shown on the diagram. The facility diagram also does not accurately depict that drainage for the fueling island is piped to discharge into secondary containment for Tank 23 or that the oil water separator (OWS) effluent is piped to discharge back into secondary containment. During the inspection the facility was unable to identify the location of buried piping or provide EPA with any information on buried piping present at the fueling island or anywhere else at the facility (e.g., loading/unloading rack drainage). During the inspection, facility representatives indicated that drainage from the earthen berm around Tank 27 was not piped to discharge to the retention pond as shown on the facility diagram in the Plan. The facility diagrams in the Plan also do not depict a loading/unloading area and rack for Tank 27 or the drain for the concrete pad that was stated to discharge/drain into the earthen berm for Tank 27.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(3)(i): During the inspection it was noted (and observed) that Tank 26 has been removed from the facility.

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(3)(ii): Note that information addressing this requirement is found in a different section than identified in the Plan (see comments on Page 6 of Checklist). While Section 5.1.1 addresses loading/unloading procedures for filling ASTs, there is no discussion on transfers/filling the generators (Tanks 1 and 25) at the facility. During the inspection there were numerous areas in the buildings where transfers to and from portable containers occur; however, the Plan does not address these, and the facility was unable to provide procedures for the routine handling of products at these transfer areas.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(3)(iii): Section 4.2, listed as addressing this requirement, states procedures for discharge countermeasures are described in Section 4.3. This section does note that drainage controls are described in Section 5 and 6, however, these sections do not discuss the method, design, and capacity for secondary containment that the facility chooses to address the typical failure mode, and the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged. In addition, Section 6 includes conflicting information where Section 6.1.1 states secondary containment dikes are present, but Section 6.2.3 states no secondary containment dikes are present. Discussion of drainage controls is limited and while a sump pump is depicted in the secondary containment for Tank 27 it is not discussed in the Plan. Table 2 states drainage from the sump flow into a retention pond, but this is not discussed in the Plan. During the inspection, discharge or drainage controls were not observed for all applicable containers and areas at the facility. It was also observed that secondary containment for Tank 20 (55-gallon drums) and Tank 21 (2,000 gal AST) is provided by the storm drains that lead to the concrete secondary containment dike for Tank 23, however, the Plan lists the OWS as secondary containment. During the inspection, 55-gallon drums were observed in areas of the Maintenance Building where the bay doors were left open, so it is unclear if the building serves as appropriate secondary containment or is sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(3)(iv): Section 4.3.1 addresses minor spills that may be addressed by the facility and that the use of absorbent booms, pads, and absorbents should contain any spills. Section 5.1 indicates spill cleanup kits that include appropriate absorbent materials and booms are, or will be, readily available in the event of a spill. However, there is no discussion on what resources are presently available. In addition, Section 4.3.2 states that a "major spill is one that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up by facility personnel." However, the section does not address countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup that might be required of a contractor. Note that Section 4.3.1 states to refer to "spill reporting procedures in Appendix I". However, Appendix I contains Loading/Unloading Procedures. Section 4.3.2 states additional supporting material for spill response may be included in Appendix D, however, Appendix D is blank. During the inspection, EPA observed spill cleanup kits for addressing minor discharges throughout the facility, but not in all areas where a discharge may occur, and where secondary containment by passive measures (e.g., dikes, curbing, catch pans, etc.) is not provided. Facility personnel also indicated that R+L Carriers maintains a national contract with a spill response company, but it is unclear what resources are to be provided to the facility as part of this agreement, and specifically those for the Wilmington facility.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(3)(v): Page i of the Plan includes an "Emergency Hotline (24-Hour)" phone number for EPA Region 5, however, the number listed is not a 24-Hour line. The correct 24-Hour EPA Spill Line number is 312-353-2318. In addition, the list indicates a "SPCC Coordinator" for the facility but does not indicate whether this is meant to refer to the facility response coordinator.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(4): Section 4.6 states the facility "is required" to prepare and submit a FRP. However, the facility has not prepared or submitted a FRP. The "Spill Incident Report" in Appendix C does not include a phone number for the facility, date of discharge (only date reported), type of material discharged (product name is included but a product name may not indicate type of material), estimates of the quantity discharged as described in 112.1(b), source of the discharge, description of all affected media, damages caused by the discharge, actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge, or names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(a)(5): Section 4.7, indicated to address this requirement, states response actions are specified in Appendix D. However, Appendix D is blank. Appendix C includes a "Release/Spill Procedure"; however, it is unclear whether this is intended to meet the requirements of 112.7(a)(5) as it is not noted in this section.

Page 7 of Checklist: 112.7(b): Section 4.8 of the Plan includes an incorrect quote of this requirement stating, "typical modes of primary container failure". 112.7(b) states "Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge), include in your Plan a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure." Table 2 of the Plan includes this information for aboveground tanks; however, the facility indicates in the Plan that both aboveground and underground piping are present at the facility and potential for equipment failure of piping is not included in Table 2.

Page 8 of Checklist: 112.7(c): In addition, the preamble to the 2002 SPCC rule amendments states that "a complete description of how secondary containment is designed, implemented, and maintained to meet the standard of sufficiently impervious is necessary" (67 FR 47102, July 17, 2002). The Plan also does not include a discussion of how secondary containment is constructed (materials and method of construction) other than there is an "earthen berm", nor does the Plan include a discussion on whether appropriate containment is designed to address the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged. In addition, all areas and equipment with the potential for a discharge are subject to this requirement, however, there is no discussion on secondary containment for piping (aboveground or buried) transfer areas, or oil-filled operational equipment (see comment for 112.7(k)). Appendix F of the Plan indicates Tanks IDs 1 and 25 (generators) have secondary containment provided through a double-walled tank, however, a double-wall tank does not provide containment for tank overfills and there is no discussion on secondary containment for transfers to the generator or the oil-filled operational equipment of the generators. Appurtenances/piping and transfer activities associated with double-walled tanks are also subject to the general secondary containment requirements of 112.7(c). Transfer areas and any piping, equipment, or device not contained within a double-walled tank is subject to the general secondary containment requirements of 112.7(c). Appendix F also lists multiple containers (Tanks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, and 26) that do not have secondary containment provided and multiple containers with insufficient containment volume (Tanks 2, 13, 14, 22). There is also a footnote ([e]) in Appendix F for multiple tanks (Tanks 10, 11, 13, 14) stating "Secondary containment dikes associated with these storage containers are not sufficient alone."

During the inspection, EPA noted to facility representatives that several of the containers with no or insufficient secondary containment are stated to be located inside (Tanks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16) and that if an oil storage container at a regulated facility is located inside a building, the PE certifying the SPCC Plan may take into consideration the ability of the building walls and/or drainage systems to serve as secondary containment. See EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 4.4.4 "Man-made Structures" for more information.

During the inspection, 55-gallon drums were observed in areas of the Maintenance Building with the bay doors left open. It is unclear if the building serves as adequate secondary containment for these containers or if it is sufficiently impervious to discharged oil.

During the inspection, EPA also noted to the facility representatives that Tank 26 is listed as "empty" and is not provided secondary containment and that any other container that at one time stored oil but no longer contains oil or sludge, which is brought on to a facility and meets the definition of permanently closed, is not subject to the SPCC rule nor is it counted toward the facility capacity until it stores oil. However, it is not stated in the Plan that this container meets the definition of permanently closed. The facility representatives indicated during the inspection that Tank 26 was removed from the facility, and this was verified by inspectors during the facility walk-through.

During the inspection there were several transfer areas involving portable containers observed in the buildings with no secondary containment and no spill cleanup kits observed nearby. (Continued on Next Page)

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

(Continued from Previous Page) In response to EPA reading footnote (f) of Appendix F of the Plan during the opening conference, a facility representative told EPA later during the inspection that the earthen berm for Tank 27 had a clay lined floor, but the walls were not clay lined. However, the facility was not able to provide any documents to substantiate that claim. Vegetation was observed growing in the earthen berm for Tank 27. During the inspection EPA observed aboveground piping leading to Tank 27 outside of the earthen berm with no apparent secondary containment (See Photo 9). Also during the inspection, damage/cracking was observed on the dike wall for Tank #23 (See Photo 30).

During the inspection EPA repeatedly asked the facility for information on the buried piping at the fueling island (e.g., is piping in contact with soil, in a trench, or double-walled); however, none of the facility representatives were able to answer any questions about the buried piping other than to confirm buried piping exists at the facility. More information on the general secondary containment requirements under 112.7(c) can be found in EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 2.10.6 "Oil-powered Generators ("Gen-sets")", Section 4.2 "General Secondary Containment Requirements", Section 4.4.2 "Sufficiently Impervious", Section 4.4.5 "Double-walled or Vaulted Tanks or Containers", Section 4.7.1 "Piping (General Secondary Containment Requirement, §112.7(c))" and Section 4.7.2 "Loading or Unloading Area (or Transfer Area) (General Secondary Containment Requirement, §112.7(c))".

Page 9 of Checklist: 112.7(e): After the inspection, the facility submitted additional inspection records to EPA on April 11, 2022, but these did not include records for March 2021, August 2021, or January through March 2022.

Page 9 of Checklist: 112.7(f)(2): During the opening conference, EPA asked the facility representative who is the person designated as accountable for discharge prevention at the facility and reports to facility management. After discussion the facility representatives indicated the person accountable would be the service center manager; however, when asked if this person also conducts annual discharge prevention briefings, they were unable to answer.

Page 9 of Checklist: 112.7(f)(3): During the inspection, EPA asked to review documentation that the facility is conducting discharge prevention briefings at least once a year. The facility was able to provide copies of two PowerPoint presentation slides for trainings held for oil-handling personnel as well as a copy of a spreadsheet of facility personnel and the date of their last training. The slides provided to EPA show that the training/briefings cover discharge procedures protocols and SPCC rule requirements; however, there was no evidence that briefings highlight and describe known discharges or failures, malfunctioning, components, any recently developed precautionary measures, or the contents of the SPCC Plan to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan.

Page 9 of Checklist: 112.7(g): The Plan in Sections 5.4.2 and 5.4.4 includes "should" in the descriptions. It is not clear whether "should" is a recommendation or a practice. During the opening conference, EPA explained that Section 5.4 addresses the 2002 rule version for this requirement and includes the outdated subsections 112.7(g)(1)-112.7(g)(5)). This requirement was revised in the 2008 rule amendments to be "112.7(g) Security (excluding oil production facilities). Describe in your Plan how you secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; secure master flow and drain valves; prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; secure out-of service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges." During the inspection EPA observed fencing around the facility including security and lighting throughout the facility grounds.

Page 9 of Checklist: 112.7(h): Section 5.5 of the Plan includes a comment stating the SPCC rule does not provide a definition for the term "rack". However, the 2008 rule amendment defined loading/unloading rack: Under 112.2: "Loading/unloading rack means a fixed structure (such as a platform, gangway) necessary for loading or unloading a tank truck or tank car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirements of this part. A loading/unloading rack includes a loading or unloading arm and may include any combination of the following: Piping assemblages, valves, pumps, shut-off devices, overfill sensors, or personnel safety devices."

(Continued on Next Page)

(Continued from Previous Page) Section 5.5 of the Plan states that no loading/unloading racks are present, however, during the inspection a bottom loading arm was observed at the concrete pad for Tank 27 (see Photos 14, 15, 17, and 18). The concrete pad was equipped with a drain that leads to a "stormwater quality device" (See Photo 22) and facility representatives stated that the drain empties into the earthen berm for Tank 27. However, the facility was unable to provide any information on the buried piping leading from the concrete pad to the earthen berm. Facility representatives indicated that the "stormwater quality device" was a "stormceptor", which functions similar to an OWS but also captures grit/sediments. EPA requested more information on the stormceptor including whether it requires maintenance/cleanout similar to an OWS, however, the facility was not able to provide any additional information to EPA during the inspection. During the inspection, facility representatives stated that the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck loaded/unloaded at the facility is 7,500 gallons and a "Scully System" was observed at the concrete pad. After the inspection, the facility submitted documentation to EPA on April 11, 2022 of preliminary engineering and design drawings for the stormceptor system, dated September 29, 2006. It is still unclear from this documentation how the facility uses the stormceptor for its operations, if it is intended to serve as secondary containment for transfers at the concrete pad (including the loading/unloading rack observed), and any required monitoring/maintenance in order to ensure proper operation. The documentation also does not appear to identify buried piping from the concrete pad and stormceptor that was stated to lead to the earthen berm for Tank 27.

Page 9 of Checklist: 112.7(h)(3): During the inspection, the facility was unable to answer whether lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks are inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary, ensured that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

Page 10 of Checklist: 112.7(i): After the inspection, the facility submitted documentation to EPA on April 11, 2022 of tests performed on Tank 27 which included liquid penetrant testing of the shell to bottom plate welds (certification dated February 20, 2007) and vacuum testing of the floor plate welds, horizontal and vertical shell welds, and air pressure testing of the reinforcing pads (certification dated March 12, 2007). However, a full report was not provided showing Tank 27 was fully inspected following the damage and repair in accordance with API-653 and determined suitable for continued service.

Page 10 of Checklist: 112.7(j): Section 5.7 states "The State of Ohio follows the federal regulations for SPCC Plans.

During the opening conference, EPA informed the facility that Ohio EPA has additional requirements that the facility may be subject to and provided examples, such as: if your facility has any oily wastewater that flows through a treatment device such as an oil/water separator, an Ohio wastewater permit may be required for this unit (contact your Ohio EPA district office Division of Surface Water for more information); or if your facility generates, collects, transports, burns or markets used oil, they may also be subject to Ohio's used oil rules (contact the Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization at your Ohio EPA district office for more information); and facilities are required to notify Ohio EPA in the event of a release of oil in any amount that creates a sheen on a navigable waterway or in the event that 25 or more gallons enters the environment. EPA also noted to the facility that Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office has regulations related to above ground tank storage for flammable and combustible materials. During the inspection facility representatives indicated that they have a general industrial stormwater permit from the State of Ohio and in accordance with the general permit have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), however, the Plan does not include this information.

Page 10 of Checklist: 112.7(k): Section 3.3.1 of the Plan states that the facility satisfies the applicability criteria for qualified oil-filled operational equipment thus the facility uses alternative means to provide secondary containment for oil-filled equipment. This section states the facility conducts "regularly scheduled inspections of such equipment" but does not explain the procedure for inspections or monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge nor does it identify the specific oil-filled equipment utilizing alternative measures. Section 5.2 also does not address inspections for oil-filled equipment. The preamble to the 2006 SPCC rule amendments states that a "written description of the inspection or monitoring program is required to be included in the SPCC Plan" (71 FR 77280, December 26, 2006). (Continued on Next Page)

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

(Continued from Previous Page) This section also states the Plan "includes oil spill contingency elements prepared in accordance with 40 CFR Part 109". The owner/operator must prepare an oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of 40 CFR part 109 and the Plan provided does not include an oil spill contingency plan. Finally, a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged is not provided. The Plan states in Section 3.3.1 that a "Written Commitment of Manpower, Equipment, and Materials is included on Page vi", however, Page vi. states the facility "will provide the manpower, equipment, and materials required to expedite control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be deemed harmful" but does not include any specifics for the manpower, equipment, and materials that would be required. During the opening conference, EPA reviewed this information with the facility and indicated that the facility will need to provide their inspection or monitoring program for their qualified oil-filled operational equipment and asked if the facility had a separate contingency plan following the 40 CFR part 109. Facility representatives could not produce facility procedures for inspections or monitoring for the qualified oil-filled equipment, could not identify what oil-filled operational equipment at the facility they were opting to provide alternative measures, and did not believe they had a separate contingency plan following 40 CFR part 109.

Page 11 of Checklist: 112.8(b)(1): During the inspection the secondary containment for Tank 23 was observed and a running sump pump was noted that is not discussed in the Plan or depicted on facility diagrams (see Photos 50 and 51). When questioned, facility representatives indicated the pump is manually activated and someone must have turned it on. It was observed that the sump pump drains the concrete secondary containment for Tank 23 (three 20,000-gallon tanks) to the OWS and the effluent from the OWS is discharged backed into the secondary containment. The secondary containment was filled with what appeared to be a mixture of sludge, sediment, water, and sheen (see Photos 28 through 33). This secondary containment also receives drainage and discharges from the fueling island transfers.

Page 11 of Checklist: 112.8(b)(2): Section 6.1.2 states drainage valves "are manually operated, and continually monitored and serviced when needed" but does not indicate where drainage water is discharged or if it is inspected prior to discharge. Table 2 indicates that for Tank No. 27 containment "Drainage from the sump and stormwater drain system flows to the south into a retention pond and ultimately discharges at Outfall #1. During the inspection, EPA did not observe diked storage area drain valves on the secondary containment for Tank 23 and Tank 22 (secondary containment for Tank 22 has an open pipe which discharges to the secondary containment for Tank 23). EPA did observe a pump located inside the secondary containment for Tank 23 which leads to the OWS. Regarding the drainage of the earthen berm, EPA asked facility personnel during the inspection if the earthen berm was inspected prior to drainage, however, since the facility installed an automatic pump there was no inspection of accumulated rainwater prior to discharge to Dutch Creek.

Page 11 of Checklist: 112.8(b)(3) and (b)(4): Section 6.1.3, listed as addressing this requirement, states "Drainage from undiked areas on the WIL Terminal property is managed using a routine inspection program that is supplemented with readily available spill clean-up equipment." This information does not indicate whether the facility is using drainage as secondary containment. However, Section 6.2.2 and Table 1 indicate that the OWS is being used as secondary containment for three tanks (Tanks 20, 21, and 24) and Table 2 indicates that a discharge from these tanks would drain into the OWS and that drainage from the OWS "flows to the south into a retention pond and ultimately discharges at Outfall #01". In addition, Section 4.8 states that "stormwater runoff from the entire property is conveyed to the southern edge of the property via stormwater drains, and grasses swales" and that runoff from these areas eventually flows into a retention pond and ultimately discharges at Outfall #01" and that this outfall flows off-site and into Dutch Creek, which later joins Todd Fork. During the inspection, facility representatives clarified that the OWS is not being used for secondary containment and does not release effluent to the retention pond, but instead releases effluent back into secondary containment, and that if the OWS were to fail the discharge would drain to the fueling island drains that lead to secondary containment. During the inspection, EPA asked the facility to clarify which storm drains lead to the retention pond and the facility indicated none of the storm drains in the fueling island led to the retention pond and that only the storm drains in the parking lots lead to the retention pond. Facility representatives further stated that there are no oil handling activities in the parking lots.

(Continued on Next Page)

(Continued from Previous Page) The facility representatives also clarified that the final discharge point of the retention pond is not equipped with a diversion system or valve as the drainage that enters the retention pond is only from the parking areas and is not used as secondary containment at the facility. Note that the owner or operator of a facility does not have to address the undiked area requirements of 112.8(b)(3) and (4) if the facility does not use drainage systems to meet one of the secondary containment requirements in the SPCC rule.

Page 11 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(2): Diked areas are not sufficiently impervious according to a footnote in Appendix F of the Plan that states "Even though the earthen berm is pervious, the area of containment is large enough to prevent any spill or release from flowing offsite." Note that additional capacity of secondary containment does not prevent a discharge from escaping containment if the material of the secondary containment is not sufficiently impervious. The rule states that you "must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil", see EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 4.4.2 "Sufficiently Impervious" for more information. There are several containers (Tanks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16) listed in Section 6.2.2 and Table 1 as being stored inside and directly on concrete floors in the Maintenance Shop and Truck Wash Building with no or insufficient containment and Table 2 indicates that flow from a discharge inside the Maintenance Shop would "drain onto the asphalt parking lot" which would then flow into stormwater drains and the "the stormwater drains flows to the south into a retention pond and ultimately discharges at Outfall #01". The rule also requires that owner/operator provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. However, Section 6.2.2 and Appendix F list multiple bulk storage containers (Tanks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, and 26) that do not have secondary containment provided and multiple containers with insufficient containment volume (Tanks 2, 13, 14, and 22). There is also a footnote ([e]) in Appendix F of the Plan for multiple tanks (Tanks 10, 11, 13, 14) stating "Secondary containment dikes associated with these storage containers are not sufficient alone." Appendix F of the Plan includes the formula for calculating secondary containment volumes (Volume (cubic feet) = length (ft) x width (ft) x height (ft); Volume (gallons) = Volume (cubic feet) x 7.48 gallons/cubic foot. Secondary containment size measurements (length, width, height) are not provided for several tanks (Tanks 12, 13 and 14), only the calculated volume. In addition, Appendix F lists secondary containment measurements for Tank 27 as 145 ft x 135 ft x 8.5 ft but lists the volume as 468,795.3 cubic feet resulting in a containment volume of 3,628,616 gallons, however, $145 \times 135 \times 8.5 = 166,387.5$ cubic feet, making the containment volume 1,244,578.5 gallons. It is unclear how the larger volume was calculated based on the volume formula provided in Appendix F of the Plan. It does not appear that the facility takes into consideration displacement of containers, equipment, support structures, or foundations that may be sharing secondary containment. For example, three 20,000-gallon ASTs (Tank 23) are listed to share containment, however, the calculated volume does not account for the tanks within the shared containment structure. Note that the certifying PE may need to account for site specific conditions associated with the secondary containment structure that may require modification of the formula in Appendix F of the Plan to ensure good engineering practice (see footnote 83 of EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors). The Plan in Section 6.2 and Appendix F also indicates the OWS is used for secondary containment but does not provide the capacity of the OWS. However, Table 1 of the Plan lists an OWS with a capacity of 673 gallons which is not sufficient capacity to provide for sized secondary containment for Tank 21 (2,000-gallon AST). Finally, Section 6.2 of the Plan does not discuss whether secondary containment is designed to hold the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Appendix F of the Plan includes footnotes explaining freeboard requirements were not calculated for containers stored inside ([c]) or under roof cover [(b]) and footnote [f] indicates freeboard requirements were calculated. however, the method used to calculate the amount of freeboard that is "sufficient" is not documented in the Plan. See EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 4.3.2 "Sufficient Freeboard" for more information.

During the inspection, EPA noted to facility representatives that several of the containers with no or insufficient secondary containment are stated to be located inside (Tanks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16) and that if an oil storage container at a regulated facility is located inside a building, the PE certifying the SPCC Plan may take into consideration the ability of the building walls and/or drainage systems to serve as secondary containment. See EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors Section 4.4.4 "Man-made Structures" for more information. (Continued on Next Page)

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

(Continued from Previous Page) During the inspection, 55-gallon drums were observed in areas of the Maintenance Building with the bay doors left open. It is unclear if the building serves as adequate secondary containment for these containers or if it is sufficiently impervious to discharged oil.

During the opening conference, EPA asked if the facility could provide information on how sufficient freeboard was determined, but facility representatives could not provide that information. During the inspection, EPA noted that the concrete secondary containment for Tank 23 is also being used by Tank 22 as the concrete secondary containment for Tank 23. The fueling island also contains storm drains that lead to the concrete secondary containment for Tank 23 (See Photos 41 and 50). Appendix F in the Plan indicates that freeboard for precipitation was not included in the secondary containment calculation as it is under cover; however, the concrete secondary containment dike is also being used for drainage for transfers within the fueling island and the storm drains are accessible to stormwater drainage from the fueling island. During the inspection EPA noted vegetation growing inside the earthen berm for Tank 27 (See Photo 19) and a facility representative told EPA that the earthen berm had a clay lined floor, but the walls were not clay lined. However, the facility was not able to provide any documents to substantiate that claim. During the inspection EPA also observed a trench inside the building being utilized as additional secondary containment capacity for Tank 2. A steel containment dike was observed around Tank 2 that is plumbed to an adjacent trench (See Photo 75) to serve as additional secondary containment capacity.

After the inspection, facility personnel provided EPA updated secondary containment calculations for the "Oil Storage Room", "Fueling Island Containment Dikes", and "Earthen Berm" on April 11, 2022. The Tank ID numbers listed in the updated calculations appear to be inconsistent with those in the current SPCC Plan. It is not clear from the updated documents what was used as the basis for "sufficient freeboard" in the calculations. Additionally, updated calculations still do not appear to consider freeboard in calculations for Tank 23. Notes below the updated "Fueling Island Containment Dike" calculations include a statement that "The Large Containment Dike is located beneath a canopy; therefore, freeboard was not calculated." The column for "Freeboard" is also blank for this dike and it does not appear that stormwater drainage from the fueling island that drains to the dike were considered. Note that the updated calculations also refer to a "5,000-gallon underground holding tank" at the Fuel Island, but this was not identified in the facility's current SPCC Plan or indicated by facility personnel during the field inspection.

Page 12 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(3): Section 6.2.3 of the Plan which is listed to address this requirement states "No secondary containment dikes are present". This statement conflicts with Sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 that state "Secondary containment dikes are present". Information in the Plan indicates the facility has a drainage outfall to Dutch Creek and Table 2 states for Tank No. 27 that drainage "from the earthen berm flows into a sump and stormwater drain system" which then "flows to the south into a retention pond and ultimately discharges at Outfall #01." Based on information in the Plan, it does not appear that drainage from the earthen berm to the retention pond is treated in a facility treatment system, indicating bypass valve are not present, and drainage from the retention pond is discharged into an open watercourse. It does not appear that any section of the Plan indicates that drainage from the retention pond to Outfall #01 is inspected prior to discharge or that records of drainage are kept. During the inspection facility representatives indicated the earthen berm around Tank 27 contains drainage tile around the interior perimeter of the berm that leads to the sump which was equipped with an automatic pump and the use of an automatic pump meant that the condition of the accumulation of rainwater was not inspected prior to draining dike to ensure no oil will be discharged and the facility had no records to demonstrate that accumulated rainwater was inspected prior to discharge.

Page 12 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(4): Documentation submitted to EPA after the inspection indicate the presence of a 5,000-gallon underground holding tank at the Fuel Island. There was no prior mention of this tank in the Plan or during the inspection. Please note that if this tank is a completely buried metallic storage tank and it is not subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or a state program approved under 40 CFR part 281 then is subject to the SPCC rule.

Page 12 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(6): Section 6.2.6 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, does not provide an integrity testing standard for the field-constructed tank (Tank 27) thus qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections on this tank have not been assessed in accordance with industry standards for this tank. This section states that each container and the area surrounding each container "should be" visually inspected and it is unclear whether "should" is a recommendation or the facility does frequently inspect the outside of containers for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas as required by the rule.

Section 6.2.6 of the Plan identifies STI SP001 (5th edition) for periodic visual inspections, however, only a monthly checklist is included in Appendix G of the Plan. STI SP001 periodic inspections include both monthly and annual inspections, as such, it is unclear whether the facility is deviating from requirements of STI SP001 periodic inspections.

For a facility to comply with the requirement for integrity testing of containers on a regular schedule a baseline condition for each container is necessary to establish inspection intervals (see EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors Section 7.4.2 "Aboveground Bulk Storage Container for Which the Baseline Condition Is Not Known"). The inspection interval should be identified consistent with intervals specified in industry standards or should be based on the corrosion rate and expected remaining life of the container. However, Table 3 does not indicate the age of containers, when the containers were installed, baseline conditions of the containers, the date of the last formal inspection/testing as required by identified industry standard, or the date of the next required formal inspection/test.

Table 3 lists the "Tank Category" for drums and totes (mobile/portable containers) as "NA" and does not include a testing schedule but instead indicates when the drum/tote should be discontinued from service or formally tested. STI SP001 requires periodic inspections of portable containers for all categories. According to STI SP001, when portable containers have adequate secondary containment then visual inspection of these containers is acceptable.

Table 3 indicates Tanks 22 and 23 are double-walled which is a discrepancy from Table 1 and Section 6.2.2 of the Plan that indicate these tanks are single-walled which may impact the inspection schedule and requirements. There are multiple containers that, according to Table 1 and Section 6.2.2, do not have any secondary containment, or secondary containment is inadequate. As such, it is unclear whether the testing and inspection protocol described for those containers in Table 3 is in accordance with STI SP001. There is no indication in the Plan whether comparison records of aboveground container integrity testing are maintained.

See EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 7.2.2 "Regularly Scheduled Integrity Testing and Inspection of Aboveground Bulk Storage Containers (at Onshore Facilities Other than Oil Production Facilities)", Section 7.4 "Baselining", Section "7.4.2 Aboveground Bulk Storage Container for Which the Baseline Condition Is Not Known", Section 7.5.1 "Integrity Testing Scenarios for Shop-built Containers", Section 7.7.2 "STI Standard SP001 – Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks" for more information on integrity testing requirements under this provision.

During the inspection, the facility was not able to provide all required inspections or tests under STI SP001 and were not able to locate a number of required inspections or tests which are also required to be kept with the Plan for a period of three years. It does not appear that the facility is routinely conducting an annual inspection in accordance with STI SP001. Facility personnel provided EPA inspectors with some "AST SP001 Annual Inspection Records" after the inspection on April 11, 2022. The inspection records are dated March 21, 2022 and note "Unavailable" for the "Prior Inspection Date", so it does not appear that any previous annual inspections were completed. It also does not appear that this March 2022 annual inspection addressed all shop-built tanks and mobile/portable container storage containers at the facility. During the inspection, the facility was unable to provide AST records for tanks subject to, and required by STI SP001, and were unable to provide the age of the containers, any prior formal inspections, or provide the date of the next required formal inspection. Facility representatives were also unable to provide the necessary information (e.g., continuous release detection method, release prevention barrier, spill control) to determine whether the proper tank category was identified in Table 3 for per STI SP001. (Continued on Next Page)

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

(Continued from Previous Page) After the inspection, facility personnel sent EPA inspectors STI SP001 AST Records on April 11, 2022. The documents provided appear to all be dated April 6, 2022 so it does not appear that formal AST records existed at the time of the inspection. STI SP001 requires that the AST record be retained for the life of the AST. Some of the AST records provided identify all of the shop-built ASTs as "Category 1" tanks but are missing information for the type of Continuous Release Detection Method (CRDM), type of Release Prevention Barrier, or both. According to STI SP001, Category 1 ASTs with a storage capacity between 5,001 gallons and 30,000 gallons require a formal external inspection due by 20 years from the initial service date. The AST records for Tank 13 (10,000-gal new oil tank), Tank 14 (10,000-gal new motor oil tank), and Tank 23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) all indicate the initial service date to be "1995". Based on this date, it appears that a formal external inspection by a certified inspector would have been due for each of these tanks by 2015. However, no records were provided to indicate that formal external inspections have been completed, and as such, it is unclear if these tanks are suitable for continued service.

During the inspection facility representatives indicated that API 653 is the industry standard used for Tank 27. During the inspection, EPA requested to review periodic (monthly) visual inspections for Tank 27 and was provided monthly records for the time period of January 2019 to September 2021 (missing August 2021 and March 2021) but did not provide any records for 2022 (January through March). After the inspection, copies of the monthly inspection records for Tank 27 were sent to EPA inspectors on April 11, 2022, but these did not include records for the time periods of March 2021, August 2021, and January through March of 2022.

During the inspection the facility was unable to produce any records clearly indicating the outside of containers are frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. During the inspection the concrete secondary containment for Tank 23 was filled with what appeared to be a mixture of sludge, sediment, water, and sheen (See Photos 28-32, 35, 36, 39, 41, 46, and 49-51), as such, the bottom of the tanks were unable to be observed during the inspection. The secondary containment for Tank 23 also appeared to be damaged/cracking (See Photos 30). During the inspection a dent was observed at the top on Tank 12 (see Photos 66, 68, and 69). It is unclear if these tanks are suitable for continued service.

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(8): Section 112.8(c)(8) requires that each container installation is engineered to avoid discharges during filling activities. The selection of an overfill prevention system should be based on good engineering practice (see 112.7 introductory paragraph), considering methods that are appropriate for the types of activities and circumstances. Regular tests of liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation should be conducted on a routine basis.

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(9): Section 6.2.9 of the Plan states "no effluent treatment facilities are present". However, the Plan indicates that the facility has an OWS that discharges to the retention pond that ultimately discharges to Dutch Creek. Section 112.8(c)(9) requires that the facility owner/operator observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in 112.1(b). Separators should be monitored on a routine schedule, and collected oil should be promptly removed, as appropriate, and in accordance with manufacturers' specifications and maintenance instructions as described in the Plan, to ensure the proper operation and capacity of the equipment. During the inspection, facility representatives clarified that the OWS is not being used for secondary containment and does not drain to the retention pond, but instead is designed where effluent drains back into secondary containment for Tank 23, and that if the OWS were to fail the discharge would drain to the fueling island drains that lead to secondary containment. During the inspection severe staining was observed below the piping that discharges inside the secondary containment for Tank 23. Based on this observation it appears that there have been system upsets and oil is being released with the effluent.

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(10): During the inspection the concrete secondary containment for Tank 23 was filled with what appeared to be a mixture of sludge, sediment, water, and sheen. Severe staining was also observed on Tank 22 (see Photos 48 and 49) Within the concrete secondary containment dike for Tank 23 is a sump pump that leads to the OWS in the fueling island shed which discharges effluent back into the concrete secondary containment dike and discharges separated oil into a 275-gallon tote. The 275-gallon tote was observed to be almost full (see Photo 45) indicating that discharges into the diked area are occurring. The heavy presence of sludge and sheen inside the diked area indicate that oil is not promptly removed, and the source(s) of the discharge is not promptly corrected. Several other oil storage areas and transfer areas throughout the facility were observed to have visible staining and, in some areas, absorbent materials were observed with visible product that had not been cleaned up or disposed.

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(c)(11): Section 6.2.11 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, does not indicate whether mobile or portable containers are positioned to prevent a discharge. In addition, based on Table 1 and Section 6.2.2 of the Plan, not all mobile or portable containers at the facility have secondary containment with sufficient capacity to contain the largest single compartment or container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation (Tanks 3, 6, 8, 15). In addition, secondary containment for the OWS sludge tote (Tank 24) is listed as the OWS; it is unclear how the OWS can provide secondary containment for its own sludge. During the inspection, facility representatives clarified that the OWS is not being used for secondary containment of the sludge tote and that if it were to fail there is a storm drain outside the fueling island shed that leads back to the concrete secondary containment dike for Tank 23. During the inspection, EPA noted to facility representatives that several of the containers with no or insufficient secondary containment are stated to be located inside (Tanks 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16) and that if an oil storage container at a regulated facility is located inside a building, the PE certifying the SPCC Plan may take into consideration the ability of the building walls to serve as secondary containment. During the inspection, 55-gallon drums were observed in areas of the Maintenance Building with the bay doors left open. It is unclear if the building serves as adequate secondary containment for these containers or if it is sufficiently impervious to discharged oil. More information can be found in EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, Section 4.4 "Man-made Structures" and Section 4.7.5 "Mobile/Portable Containers (Except for Mobile Refuelers and Other Non-Transportation-related Tank Trucks)".

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(d)(1): Section 6.3.1 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, indicates that underground piping is present at the facility. However, this section does not indicate the age of the piping, whether the piping has protective wrapping and coating, is cathodically protected, or if exposed for any reason is inspected. During the inspection EPA repeatedly asked the facility for information on the buried piping at the fueling island and at the loading/unloading rack (e.g., when was the piping installed, has it ever been exposed for any reason, it is in contact with soil or within a trench); however, none of the facility representatives were able to answer any questions about the buried piping other than to confirm buried piping exists at the facility.

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(d)(2): Section 6.3.2 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, states not in service or standby service piping "should be" capped or blank-flanged and marked as to its origin. It is unclear whether "should be" is a recommendation or is implemented by the facility. During the opening conference EPA discussed with the facility whether "should be" is a recommendation or is implemented. During the inspection no piping not in service or in standby service was observed.

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(d)(3): Section 6.3.3 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, states pipe supports, if applicable, "should be" properly designed. It is unclear whether "should be" is a recommendation or if the facility has properly designed pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction. During the inspection a piece of wood was observed being utilized as a pipe support inside the secondary containment for Tanks 13 and 14. During the inspection it did not appear that the pipe supports for the aboveground piping for Tank 27 were designed to allow for expansion and contraction.

ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (CONT.)

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(d)(4): Section 6.3.4 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, does not indicate whether the facility conducts integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement. This section refers to the monthly inspection checklist in Appendix G of the Plan, however this checklist does not include aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances such as expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. During the inspection surface coating failure and rusting was observed on the aboveground piping for Tank 27 (See Photos 9 and 10). The monthly tank inspection records for Tank 27 appear to include inspections of the piping manifolds, flanges, and valves for leaks, but not for general condition. The "Aboveground Tank Monthly Inspection" form and associated records appear to include a section for "Tank Manways, Piping, & Equipment" but this also does not clearly address visually inspecting piping, valves, and appurtenances for general condition. No other records were provided during the inspection indicating that aboveground piping, valves, and appurtenances both inside and outside of secondary containment are regularly inspected in accordance with 112.8(d)(4). The facility was also not able to provide any records on integrity and leak testing for buried piping. During the inspection drip staining was observed on the top of Tank 13 that appear to be a result of piping leaks (See Photo 68).

After the inspection, two piping-related records were provided by the facility on April 11, 2022 ("Foreman's Daily Report" and "Product Line Tightness Test", but these do not appear to address regular inspections of all aboveground piping, valves, and appurtenances for general condition, nor do they address integrity and leak testing of buried piping.

Page 13 of Checklist: 112.8(d)(5): Section 6.3.5 of the Plan, listed to address this requirement, does not indicate that vehicles are warned so that no vehicle endangers aboveground piping and other oil transfer operations. The section states brightly painted bollards "should be placed" in designated areas to prevent vehicular collisions. It is unclear whether "should be" is a recommendation or the facility has placed bollards in designated areas throughout the facility. During the inspection, yellow bollards were observed around and near aboveground piping and transfer areas.

ATTACHMENT F: PHOTO DOCUMENTATION NOTES

See attached photo log.

Photo Log for EPA SPCC Inspection at R+L Carriers Facility on 03/30/2022 Photos taken by OSC Renninger, OSC/SPCC Inspector with US EPA Camera: iPhone 11



1: SPCC01

Time of Photo Taken: 1325 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Tank #27 data plate



Time of Photo Taken: 1328 hours Compass Direction: Ground

Description: Tank #27 catch basin with automatic pump. Note automatic pump in catch basin was routed to frac tanks on March 8, 2022 following spill. Prior to March 8, 2022, automatic pump discharge was to Dutch Creek approximately 100'east of catch basin outside of secondary containment.



Time of Photo Taken: 1330 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Tank #27 catch basin (foreground) with subsurface perforated pipe (background) inside secondary containment. Note automatic pump in catch basin was routed to frac tanks on March 8, 2022 following spill (gray pipe). Prior to March 8, 2022, automatic pump discharge was to Dutch Creek approximately 100'east of catch basin outside of secondary containment.



4: SPCC04

Time of Photo Taken: 1330 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Tank #27 catch basin (foreground) with subsurface perforated pipe (background) inside secondary containment. Note automatic pump in catch basin was routed to frac tanks on March 8, 2022 following spill (gray pipe). Prior to March 8, 2022, automatic pump discharge was to Dutch Creek approximately 100'east of catch basin outside of secondary containment.



Time of Photo Taken: 1333 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Top of Tank #27 secondary containment, view of white 4" discharge line from catch basin (center of photo). The 4" line discharges to rerouted Dutch Creek on facility eastern perimeter.



Time of Photo Taken: 1334 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Tank #27 in secondary containment. Gravel identifies where subsurface perforated

pipe was excavated and replaced.



7: SPCC07

Time of Photo Taken: 1337 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Tank #27 in secondary containment. Gravel identifies where subsurface perforated pipe was excavated and replaced. Gray pipe connects catch basin to frac tanks in the background for recovery of diesel and contaminated water.



Time of Photo Taken: 1338 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Tank #27 in secondary containment. Gravel identifies where subsurface perforated

pipe was excavated and replaced.



9: SPCC09
Time of Photo

Time of Photo Taken: 1341 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Tank #27 transfer piping with visible surface coating failure and rusting. Note this

area of piping is located outside of the secondary containment for Tank #27.



10: SPCC10 Time of Photo Taken: 1343 hours Compass Direction: North

Description: Tank #27 transfer piping with visible surface coating failure and rusting



Time of Photo Taken: 1345 Compass Direction: North

Description: Tank #27 in secondary containment. Gravel shows where subsurface perforated

pipe was excavated and replaced



12: SPCC12

Time of Photo Taken: 1345 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Tank #27 in secondary containment. Gravel shows where subsurface perforated

pipe was excavated and replaced. Catch basin shown in right corner



Time of Photo Taken: 1347 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Tank #27 secondary containment. Gravel shows where subsurface perforated pipe

was excavated and replaced. Catch basin shown in top right



14: SPCC14

Time of Photo Taken: 1349 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Back view of Tank #27 loading/unloading rack. Note bottom loading/unloading

arm.



Time of Photo Taken: 1350 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Tank #27 loading/unloading rack and associated piping. Note bottom

loading/unloading arm.



Time of Photo Taken: 1352 hours

Compass Direction: East Description: Tank #27 enclosed pipe stand (transfer area)



Time of Photo Taken: 1354 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Tank #27 bottom loading/unloading arm and enclosed pipe stand



18: SPCC18

Time of Photo Taken: 1355 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Tank #27 transfer piping



19: SPCC19 Time of Photo Taken: 1403 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Tank #27 and secondary containment surface drainage. Note area with heavy

vegetation was observed to be wet.



Time of Photo Taken: 1403 hours

Compass Direction: North
Description: Tank #27 secondary containment surface drainage



Time of Photo Taken: 1405 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Tank #27 loading/unloading rack and enclosed pipe stand. Note surface drain in

foreground.



22: SPCC22 Time of Photo Taken: 1407 hours Compass Direction: Ground

Description: Tank #27 loading/unloading rack and transfer area (concrete pad) cover of stormwater quality device ("stormceptor").



Time of Photo Taken: 1417 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Fueling Island Tank # 23 and secondary containment. Note staining in secondary

containment and visible product on tanks.



24: SPCC24

Time of Photo Taken: 1418 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Fueling Island Tank # 21 gasoline tank and transfer area.



Time of Photo Taken: 1418 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Fueling Island east transfer area with surface drains between pumps. Surface drains

lead to secondary containment for Tank #23.



26: SPCC26

Time of Photo Taken: 1420 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Fueling Island oil/water separator building



Time of Photo Taken: 1421 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Fueling Island west transfer area with surface drains between pumps. Surface drains

lead to secondary containment for Tank #23.



28: SPCC28 Time of Photo Taken: 1423 hours

Compass Direction: West Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 and secondary containment. Note visible staining in

secondary containment and on tanks; containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



29: SPCC29
Time of Photo Taken: 1423 hours
Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tanks #23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) in secondary containment. Note visible staining in secondary containment and on tanks; containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



30: SPCC30 Time of Photo Taken: 1424 hours Compass Direction: West

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment. Note visible staining in secondary containment and on tanks; damage/cracking of secondary containment wall; containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



31: SPCC31
Time of Photo Taken: 1424 hours
Compass Direction: West

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment. Note visible staining in secondary containment and on tanks; containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



Time of Photo Taken: 1425 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment. Note visible staining in secondary containment and on tanks; containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and

water.



33: SPCC33 Time of Photo Taken: 1427 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment with visible staining on containment wall. Note hole in containment wall where staining appears to originate was observed to have an open pipe connecting the containment for Tank #22 to the containment for Tank #23.



34: SPCC34
Time of Photo Taken: 1429 hours
Compass Direction: South

Description: Outside Fueling Island Tank #23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) in secondary

containment; note staining on pavement.



Time of Photo Taken: 1430 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) in secondary containment.

Note containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



Time of Photo Taken: 1431 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) in secondary containment and adjacent spill kit. Note visible staning on tanks; containment observed to be filled with a

mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



37: SPCC37

Time of Photo Taken: 1432 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Outside Fueling Island Tank #23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) secondary

containment



Time of Photo Taken: 1432 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Outside Fueling Island Tank #23 (three, 20,000-gal diesel tanks) secondary containment and west pump area on right.



39: SPCC39 Time of Photo Taken: 1434 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment. Note containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



Time of Photo Taken: 1435 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island east pump area with surface drains between pumps. Note surface

drain lines lead to the secondary containment for Tank #23.



41: SPCC41

Time of Photo Taken: 1439 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment. Tank #21 in background. It was observed that effluent from the OWS is discharged into Tank #23 containment through the

drainage pipe exiting the containment wall. Note visible staining on containment wall and from drainage pipe; containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



42: SPCC42

Time of Photo Taken: 1440 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island east pump area with surface drains between pumps. Surface drains

lead to secondary containment for Tank #23.



43: SPCC43

Time of Photo Taken: 1442 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island oil/water separator



44: SPCC44

Time of Photo Taken: 1442 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island oil/water separator



45: SPCC45

Time of Photo Taken: 1442 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Fueling Island oil/water separator room. Note 275-gallon tote connected to the oil

water separator was observed to be almost full.



Time of Photo Taken: 1446 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 (left) and Tank # 22 (right) and secondary containment. Note visible staining on containment walls and floor; Tank #22 manway observed to be leaking; Tank #23 containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water; an open pipe was observed connecting the containment for Tank #22 to the containment for Tank #23.



47: SPCC47
Time of Photo Taken: 1446 hours
Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 (top) and Tank # 22 (bottom) and secondary containment. Note visible staining on containment wall and floor; an open pipe was observed connecting the containment for Tank #22 to the containment for Tank #23.



48: SPCC48
Time of Photo Taken: 1447 hours
Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank # 22 and secondary containment. Note heavy visible staining on bottom of tank and containment floor and wall.



49: SPCC49 Time of Photo Taken: 1448 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Fueling Island Tank #22 (left) and Tank # 23 (right) and secondary containment. Note heavy visible staining on bottom of Tank #22 containment floor and wall; Tank #22 manway was observed to be leaking; Tank #23 containment was observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water; an open pipe was observed connecting the containment for Tank #22 to the containment for Tank #23.



50: SPCC50 Time of Photo Taken: 1448 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment showing staining on tank walls and containment walls. Sump pump in foreground. Note containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water; an open pipe was observed connecting the containment for Tank #22 to the containment for Tank #23.



51: SPCC51 Time of Photo Taken: 1449 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment and sump pump. Note: containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water, and sump pump was observed to be running.



Time of Photo Taken: 1459 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 in background and secondary west pump area on right.



53: SPCC53

Time of Photo Taken: 1501 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island oil/water separator room piping



Time of Photo Taken: 1501 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Fueling Island oil/water separator room piping. Facility personnel did not know

where this piping went.



55: SPCC55 Time of Photo Taken: 1513 hours Compass Direction: North

Description: Fueling Island Tank #23 secondary containment showing staining on tank walls, containment walls and floor. Note containment observed to be filled with a mixture of sludge, oil, and water.



56: SPCC56 Time of Photo Taken: 1518 hours

Compass Direction: South
Description: Truck Wash building tanks



Time of Photo Taken: 1523 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room Tanks #12, 13, and 14 inside secondary containment. Building also contains mobile/portable containers. Note staining on tanks and

outside containment wall.



58: SPCC58

Time of Photo Taken: 1526 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Tanks # 12, 13, and 14 inside secondary containment. Note staining on tanks and

secondary containment.



Time of Photo Taken: 1527 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room drum storage area

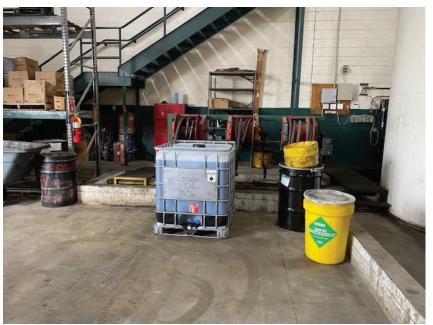


60: SPCC60

Time of Photo Taken: 1528 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room tote and drum storage area



Time of Photo Taken: 1528 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room transfer area and secondary containment



Time of Photo Taken: 1529 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room transfer hoses and secondary containment.

Note staining on containment walls and floor and visible absorbent pads on floor.



Time of Photo Taken: 1530 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room secondary containment. Note staining and

oil-dri material around bottom tank.



64: SPCC64

Time of Photo Taken: 1532 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room secondary containment. Note staining in

secondary containment around tank.



Time of Photo Taken: 1533 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room Tank # 14 (per SPCC Plan). Note staining

and oil-dri material in secondary containment; staining on top of piping.

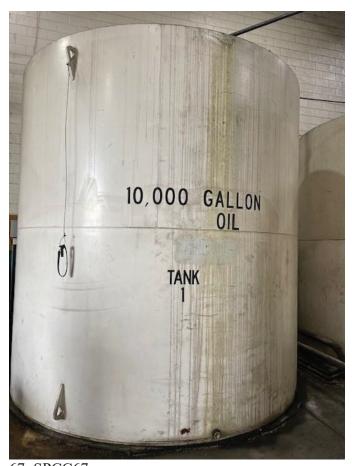


Time of Photo Taken: 1546 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room Tank # 14 (left) and 12 (right). Note dent

at top of Tank #12; visible staining on tanks.



67: SPCC67 Time of Photo Taken: 1546 hours Compass Direction: North

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room, Tank # 13 (per SPCC Plan). Note visible

staining on tank; visible coating failure and corrosion near bottom of tank.



Time of Photo Taken: 1549 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room Tanks # 12 (top right), 13 (foreground),

and 14 (left). Note staining on top of tanks and piping; dent at top of Tank #12.



Time of Photo Taken: 1549 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Maintenance Building Oil Storage Room Tanks # 12 and 13 and drum storage area.

Note visible staining on tank roofs; dent at top of Tank #12.



Time of Photo Taken: 1558 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Maintenance Building waste oil tank and transfer area.



Time of Photo Taken: 1559 hours

Compass Direction: East
Description: Maintenance Building parts washer



Time of Photo Taken: 1609 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building Transmission Room parts washer. Note this is labeled as

"Out of Service" but facility personnel indicated that it is In Service.



Time of Photo Taken: 1627 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Maintenance Building used oil drum



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Time of Photo Taken: 1647 hours

Compass Direction: West

Description: Maintenance Building Tank #6 (labeled as contaminated diesel) and secondary

containment. The trench drain in this building is plumbed to this tote as needed.



75: SPCC75

Time of Photo Taken: 1649 hours

Compass Direction: North

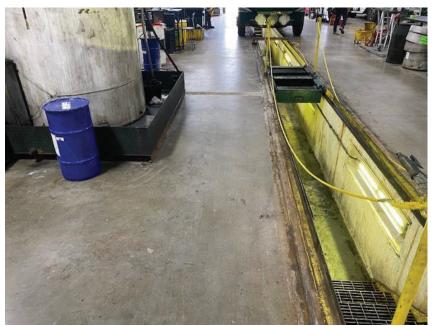
Description: Photo has been altered from original in order to remove visible employees. Maintenance Building Tank # 2 with secondary containment. Note staining on tank.



Time of Photo Taken: 1650 hours

Compass Direction: East

Description: Maintenance Building motor oil drums on secondary containment skid.



77: SPCC77

Time of Photo Taken: 1651 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Maintenance Building Tank #2 (left) and adjacent subsurface trench (right).



Time of Photo Taken: 1715 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Retention Pond with pipe inlet in top left. Note that walls of Retention Pond have

been excavated to remove oil staining.



79: SPCC79

Time of Photo Taken: 1715 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Retention Pond outfall at top center with boom near outfall. Note that walls of

Retention Pond have been excavated to remove oil staining.



Time of Photo Taken: 1723 hours

Compass Direction: South

Description: Recovery Location 0.5. This oil recovery location was installed in March 2022 following spill and where the 36" subsurface pipe discharges to Dutch Creek. Note booms, sorbent, and hard booms in use. Outfall is at top right where there are three 36" pipes creating an underflow dam.



81: SPCC81

Time of Photo Taken: 1729 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Retention Pond outfall to Dutch Creek.



Time of Photo Taken: 1732 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Retention Pond outfall pipe. Note the use of boom and sheen at pipe entrance. Note sheen was also observed behind the hard boom entering the discharge pipe; walls of Retention Pond have been excavated due to previous oil staining.



83: SPCC83
Time of Photo Taken: 1735 hours
Compass Direction: North

Description: Recovery Location 0.5. This oil recovery location was installed in March 2022 following spill and where the 36" subsurface pipe discharges to Dutch Creek. Outfall is at top left where there are three 36' pipes creating an underflow dam.



84: SPCC84 Time of Photo Taken: 1750 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Surface drain in central area of truck parking lot. Facility personnel stated that the drain leads to the Retention Pond.



Time of Photo Taken: 1755 hours

Compass Direction: North

Description: Surface drain in foreground. Fueling Station in background. Facility personnel

stated that the drain leads to the Retention Pond.